

RG 104, 8NS-104-94-077  
Box 6

8NS-104-94-077, Miscellaneous  
Correspondence & Memos, 1897-1994

Misc. Surprised. Referring to ~~enquiries~~ Enquiries, etc



Colorado Centennial Medal,  
Box 1876, Capitol Hill Station  
Denver, Colorado 80218

(303) 573-1876



# COINFORMATION

## PROOF SETS

Proof sets were struck only at the Philadelphia Mint through 1964. Not struck in 1965, 1966 and 1967, production was resumed in 1968, with the striking to take place at the San Francisco Assay Office minting facility. A set consists of one coin of each denomination currently being issued, face value 91¢, struck on highly polished blanks. The Bureau of the Mint began accepting orders on November 1, 1968, and discontinued acceptance November 6. The price is \$5.00 per set, and they may be purchased in any quantity up to a maximum of 20 sets. Remittance in the correct amount should be accompanied by a personal check, money order or cashier's check payable and mailed to the Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, Numismatic Service, 350 Duboce Ave., San Francisco, Calif., 94102.

## SMS SETS

Special Mint Sets of United States coins were issued by the Treasury Department in 1965, 1966 and 1967. These sets each included one coin of each denomination, cent through half-dollar. No mint marks were carried on the coins. They were struck one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses and handled individually after striking. The 1965 sets were housed in vinyl packets, those of 1966 and 1967 in special plastic holders. They have a higher relief than regular coins, and a better appearance than any of the regular uncirculated sets heretofore issued. Priced at \$4.00, they were available through the San Francisco Assay Office Numismatic Service unit. Introduced as a stop-gap measure after the discontinuance of Proof Sets and regular Mint Sets in 1964, the production of these sets will not be continued in 1968.

## MINT SETS

Production of uncirculated sets of current United States coinage, consisting of one coin of each denomination being struck at the Philadelphia (1, 10 and 25 cents), Denver (1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents) and San Francisco (1 and 5 cents) minting facilities was resumed in 1968. The mint began accepting orders July 15 and cut them off in mid-August. A limit of 20 sets per order prevailed. The ten coins, with a face value of \$1.33, cost \$2.50. Ordering addressee: Officer in Charge, United States Assay Office, Numismatic Service, 350 Duboce Ave., San Francisco, Calif., 94102. Personal checks, money orders or cashier's checks, made payable to the same office, should accompany orders when sets become available.

## CANADIAN PROOF-LIKE SETS

The only high quality set of coins regularly available from the Canadian Mint is an "uncirculated set," referred to as a "Proof-like Set." The Canadian Mint does not produce proof sets, as such. A set consists of one coin of each denomination from the cent through the dollar, struck on selected and specially handled blanks. Acceptance of orders for 1968 sets began on January 1, 1968 and was halted Sept. 30, 1968. The price is \$4.00 per set, and they may be purchased in lots of 1, 3 or 5 sets, or for multiples of five sets. Remittance should be in the form of a money order made out in "Canadian Funds," payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and mailed to Coins Uncirculated, P. O. Box 470, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada.

## CANADIAN PROOF-LIKE DOLLARS

In 1968, for the first time since 1964, the Canadian Mint produced "uncirculated" or "proof-like" dollars independent of the full sets. Orders were cut off Sept. 30, 1968. These pieces were priced at \$1.25 each, and could be purchased in lots of 5 or multiples thereof only. Remittance is in the form of a money order made out in "Canadian Funds," payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and mailed to Coins Uncirculated, P. O. Box 470, Ottawa 2, Ontario Canada. The dollar was also available packaged in a special presentation box commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Canadian Mint. Price was \$2.25 each.

## CANADIAN 1967 CENTENNIAL COIN SETS

The collector service division of the Royal Canadian Mint halted the acceptance of orders for all 1967 coin sets on the previously announced date of September 30, 1967. The sets available prior to that date were: the regular proof-like set at \$4.00, the centennial proof set including the \$20 gold piece at \$40.00, the centennial medallion set including a silver centennial medal in place of the gold piece at \$12.00, and the commemorative silver medal separately at \$3.00.

## HISTORICAL U.S. COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

About 200 different historically significant medals dating from Revolutionary War days down to the present are stocked for regular sale by the Bureau of the Mint. Varying in size from 1 1/16 of an inch to 4 inches, and in price from 45¢ to \$15.00, they are all struck in bronze. Included are series which cover the presidents, secretaries of the treasury, directors of the mint, Army and Navy battles, plus a grouping of miscellaneous items. A complete listing may be obtained by requesting it from the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., 19130.

## MINT VISITORS

1968 ..... 198,139

1967 ..... 182,755



NEW COIN COMPOSITION

10¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 75% copper,  
25% nickel. Inside core - pure copper.

25¢ - Same as the 10¢ coin.

50¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 80% silver,  
20% copper. Inner core - 21.5% silver,  
78.5% copper. Overall composition is  
40% silver and 60% copper.

In all three coins, the two outside layers are  
metallurgically bonded to the inner layer.

Per Mr. Charles M. Miller  
Assistant Superintendent

The Franklin Mint  
Collector Service Department  
Yeadon, Pennsylvania 19050

## COUNT AND REVIEW

For more than a year, we have been operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This has been necessary because of the coin shortage--officially, now pronounced almost over. Since November 20, 1966, we have cut back to a 5-day, 40-hour week. In an average day we have been producing from 16 to 20 million coins which, in value, would amount to approximately 2 million dollars. To produce such a quantity it has been necessary to increase the number of personnel from 250 to 600 persons. However, in cutting back, we do not expect to reduce our force, but will employ staggered shifts. Coins are also being produced in Philadelphia and San Francisco; the Denver Mint is the largest as far as coin production is concerned. San Francisco, which only recently resumed operations, is on a limited program. Philadelphia, aside from making coins, produces the dies for all three institutions and makes all medals. If you are wondering about paper money, all of that is made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C.

From the Press Room the coins will go next door to the Count and Review Room, where they will be checked for defects. Here also, they are automatically counted, bagged, and weighed, the weighing being done on the large balance you will see. If any defective coins are found, they will be sent back and remelted, going through the entire process once again. You will notice that the pennies are put in bags of fifty dollars, nickels in bags of two hundred dollars, and the remaining coins in bags of one thousand dollars. These bags of coins are shipped to the Federal Reserve Banks throughout the United States, who in turn allot them to their various member banks. The observation balcony is quite small, so take a quick but good



look at this process, then step back so that the people behind you may also see it. Next, you will be shown a small gold display which is only part of the nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars worth we have in our storage vaults. This amount makes us the second largest depository in the United States. The largest, as you probably know, is Fort Knox. Most of our gold comes from the Homestake mine at Lead, South Dakota--which is the largest operating gold mine in the United States. Each of the gold bricks which you are going to see weighs approximately 35 pounds and each is valued in excess of \$14,000. The total value of the gold you will see is \$1,000,000.

The only coins sold at the Mint are the Special Mint Sets. Anyone interested in buying sets may purchase them downstairs before leaving the building. These are the official uncirculated coin sets; they contain a Government seal which certifies that they have never been released to the banks, nor have they been in the hands of the general public. This is what makes a coin set valuable as a collector's item. Without that seal, they would be worth only the face value of the coins. Because of the Coinage Act of 1965, the Mint marks on coins have been eliminated.

We are now in the original part of the building, which was finished in 1906. As you go down the hall and out through the lobby you will see white marble walls and red mosaic marble floors; some of this marble came from as far away as Vermont and Tennessee. The hallways are arched and are of a rich color mingled with real leaf gold. The lobby floor displays the Great Seal of the United States--also in mosaic. Vincent Adriente, an artist from New York, did the three lunettes in the ceiling; they depict Commerce, Mining, and Manufacturing. You will also see a coin and medal display in the lobby.

If you would like a few more facts about the Denver Mint, ask the guard at the inner door for one of these information sheets.



## COMMEMORATIVE COINS

The Treasury Department has consistently opposed the enactment of legislation authorizing the minting of commemorative coins. It is the position of the Department that these issues conflict with the purpose for which the coinage system was established, namely, to provide a medium of exchange; and that they lead to indefensible abuses, notably to traffic in them for private gain.

President Hoover, in 1930, refused to approve a commemorative coin bill in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase.

The Congress, after conducting extensive hearings on the abuses connected with commemorative coins, enacted legislation prohibiting the issuance of all commemorative coins authorized prior to March 1, 1939. The results of the Congressional investigation appear in House Report No. 101, 76th Congress, 1st Session.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in this report, pointed out that Congress, being cognizant of the dangers and confusion which flow from the multiplicity of designs in our coins, had enacted Section 3510 of the revised statutes of the United States prohibiting any change in the design or the die of any coin oftener than once in 25 years but that with the flood of commemorative coin authorizations, this statute had in recent years been more honored in the breach than in the observance. The committee stated that bills had been enacted providing for a certain number of pieces with no limitation upon the time during which they could be coined, and pointed out that orders of coins in situations like that naturally were small, since the fewer coins minted in a given year, the higher the price may go. This also, they said, applied to the minting of the same coin at each mint. The committee commented that continuing orders had been received at the Mints for coins authorized as far back as 10 years before.

The committee remarked upon the amount of special work imposed on the already overburdened mints and the fact that special commemorative orders affect every department of the Mints from the engraving department, including intricate and exacting engraving and die cutting, down to the delivery department.

They remarked that another disturbing feature of the whole policy which had developed in recent years, was the appalling extent to which the coins had been exploited for private gain when coins are intended to be made on government account. They further stressed a practice which they considered objectionable on the part of interested organizations to whom the coins were delivered by the Mint in accordance with the Acts authorizing their issuance, of delivering a large number of such coins to dealers for disposal to the public, and pointed out that there was no control over the charge which the dealers might make. They observed that this defeated the intent of the Congress in authorizing such legislation, since the only purpose for passing a bill was



to apply the profits from the sale of the coins to the cost of the celebration they are intended to memorialize, and that when coins are gathered up by dealers and offered at absurd premiums, the profits go not to the organization but to individual merchants. This committee said, "No country in the world permits such abuse of its coinage as has been permitted in this country," and stated that every time the importunities of an organization for special coins are yielded to, the defense against the whole pernicious policy is weakened.

Not until 1946 was a bill again passed providing for a commemorative coin. In that year two were issued, one to honor Booker T. Washington and the other to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union. Although President Truman signed these two bills, he stated that he would look with disfavor upon any further commemorative coin bills.

Although the Department recognizes the merits of the objective for which such coins are proposed to be issued, it maintains that the enactment of legislation providing for the coinage of one commemorative coin only serves to open the gate to other commemorative issues. That this is a valid objection is graphically illustrated by the fact that in the 80th Congress twenty-six bills providing for commemorative coins were introduced.

In the closing days of the first session of that Congress, two bills passed both houses, but were vetoed by the President. They were bills to commemorate the admission of Wisconsin into the Union and the organization of Minnesota as a territory.

Three commemorative coin bills were vetoed by President Eisenhower on February 3, 1954; one commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Northampton, Massachusetts; and one commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

Attached is a copy of a tabulation showing the number of commemorative coins authorized since 1892, the number issued and the number returned to the mints for melting. This tabulation clearly shows that a great many of the commemorative coins have not been as readily salable as their sponsors' indicated.

Following is a collection of the significant statements and messages by President Eisenhower, President Hoover, President Roosevelt, and President Truman in opposition to bills authorizing the issuance of commemorative coins and favoring commemorative medals in lieu thereof. These views have been similarly held and expressed by all Secretaries of the Treasury since and including Mr. Mellon.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 2474, "To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the tercentennial of the foundation of the city of New York."

The proposed legislation would authorize the coinage of not to exceed five million silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial of the founding of the city of New York.

The principal objection to commemorative coins is that they detract from the fundamental function of the coinage as a medium of exchange. Multiplicity of designs on United States coins would tend to create confusion among the public, and to facilitate counterfeiting. The Congress recognized the necessity for limiting the designs of coins by section 3510 of the Revised Statutes which provides that:

"\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin;\* \* \*"

I am further advised by the Treasury Department that in the past in many instances the public interest in these special coins has been so short-lived that their sales for the purposes intended have lagged with the result that large quantities have remained unsold and have been returned to the mints for melting.

I fully recognize the importance to the country of the event which this coin would commemorate. I recognize, too, that the authorization of one or two or three of such issues of coins would not do major harm. However, experience has demonstrated that the authorization of even a single commemorative issue brings forth a flood of other authorizations to commemorate events or anniversaries of local or national importance. In the administration of President Hoover these authorizations multiplied to the point where he felt compelled to exercise his veto. The same pattern recurred in the administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. In view of this historical pattern, which by now has become so clear, I think that it is both wiser and fairer to make known my views on this subject at the outset. I therefore regretfully withhold my approval of S. 2474.

As has been suggested in the past, it seems to me wholly appropriate that anniversaries like this one, which the Congress deems it desirable to commemorate should be recognized by bills authorizing the Treasury to provide suitable commemorative medals at cost.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 3, 1954.



TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1917, "to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase."

The proposed legislation would authorize the coinage of not to exceed 2½ million silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

The principal objection to commemorative coins is that they detract from the fundamental function of the coinage as a medium of exchange. Multiplicity of designs on United States coins would tend to create confusion among the public, and to facilitate counterfeiting. The Congress recognized the necessity for limiting the designs of coins by section 3510 of the Revised Statutes which provides that:

"\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin;\* \* \*"

I am further advised by the Treasury Department that in the past in many instances the public interest in these special coins has been so short-lived that their sales for the purposes intended have lagged with the result that large quantities have remained unsold and have been returned to the mints for melting.

I fully recognize the importance to the country of the event which this coin would commemorate. I recognize, too, that the authorization of one or two or three of such issues of coins would not do major harm. However, experience has demonstrated that the authorization of even a single commemorative issue brings forth a flood of other authorizations to commemorate events or anniversaries of local or national importance. In the administration of President Hoover, these authorizations multiplied to the point where he felt compelled to exercise his veto. The same pattern recurred in the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. In view of this historical pattern, which by now has become so clear, I think that it is both wiser and fairer to make known my views on this subject at the outset. I therefore regretfully withhold my approval of H. R. 1917.

As has been suggested in the past, it seems to me wholly appropriate that anniversaries like this one, which the Congress deems it desirable to commemorate, should be recognized by bills authorizing the Treasury to provide suitable commemorative medals at cost.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
February 3, 1954



TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 987, "To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Massachusetts."

The proposed legislation would authorize the coinage of one million silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Massachusetts.

The principal objection to commemorative coins is that they detract from the fundamental function of the coinage as a medium of exchange. Multiplicity of designs on United States coins would tend to create confusion among the public, and to facilitate counterfeiting. The Congress recognized the necessity for limiting the designs of coins by section 3510 of the Revised Statutes which provides that:

"\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin; \* \* \*"

I am further advised by the Treasury Department that in the past in many instances the public interest in these special coins has been so short-lived that their sales for the purposes intended have lagged with the result that large quantities have remained unsold and have been returned to the mints for melting.

I fully recognize the importance to the country of the event which this coin would commemorate. I recognize, too, that the authorization of one or two or three of such issues of coins would not do major harm. However, experience has demonstrated that the authorization of even a single commemorative issue brings forth a flood of other authorizations to commemorate events or anniversaries of local or national importance. In the administration of President Hoover, these authorizations multiplied to the point where he felt compelled to exercise his veto. The same pattern recurred in the administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. In view of this historical pattern, which by now has become so clear, I think that it is both wiser and fairer to make known my views on this subject at the outset. I therefore regretfully withhold my approval of S. 987.

As has been suggested in the past, it seems to me wholly appropriate that anniversaries like this one, which the Congress deems it desirable to commemorate, should be recognized by bills authorizing the Treasury to provide suitable commemorative medals at cost.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
February 3, 1954

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN



VETO MESSAGE

TO THE SENATE:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 1304, "To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota as a Territory of the United States."

The proposed legislation would authorize the coinage of not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota as a Territory of the United States.

We are all proud of the fine achievements of the people of Minnesota. I believe that it is proper for the Nation to share in commemorating the milestone of Minnesota's development. But I am convinced that it is not a wise national policy to issue special coins for this purpose.

On July 31, 1947, I withheld my approval of H. R. 1180, a bill "To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State." In my memorandum of disapproval I pointed out that the fundamental difficulty of issuing special coins for commemorative occasions is that such coins would be full legal tender. It is clearly unwise to require a multiplicity of designs on United States coins which would create confusion in our monetary system, facilitate counterfeiting, and encourage traffic in commemorative coins for private profit.

This point was well stated by President Hoover in vetoing a similar bill in 1930. He said:

"There are a great many historical events which it is not only highly proper but desirable to commemorate in a suitable way, but the longer use of our coins for this purpose is unsuitable and unwise. This would seem to be clear from the very number of events to be commemorated, and past experience indicates how difficult it is to draw the line and how such a practice, once it is recognized, tends constantly to grow. If this bill is to become law, it is not apparent on what grounds similar measures, no matter how numerous, may be rejected. Yet their enactment in such numbers must bring further confusion to our monetary system."

This bill which I am now returning illustrates the difficulty of establishing any rule denominating the events of national importance which should be commemorated by the issuance of special coins. Thus, each of the 48 states has an anniversary of statehood to celebrate. Many of them have anniversaries of their formation as Territories and some could appropriately commemorate their establishments as colonies. Furthermore, there are many historic cities and towns whose anniversaries are of national importance. The United States has participated in a number of celebrated wars and campaigns. Moreover, we have had our great explorers, our great pioneers, our great statesman--our great heritage



of notable men and women. If we were to commemorate them all with special coins we would be starting down an endless path.

The accuracy of this statement is indicated by the fact that bills are now before the Congress to issue special coins commemorating no less than 17 other notable events in our history. I am sure that there are many events equally worthy of nation recognition.

In 1890, the Congress of the United States laid down a rule that the design on the coins of the United States should not be changed oftener than once in 25 years. The purpose of this rule was to prevent multiplicity of coinage issues and the consequent confusion of the public and the facilitating of counterfeiting. Every issuance of a special coin is in derogation of this wise rule, and I cannot approve such a practice.

There is a further difficulty. In almost every case in which a commemorative coin is issued, a part of the issue finds its way into the hands of dealers in coins, and the greatest profit is made by them rather than by the worthy organization which sponsors the issue. In this connection, I call to the attention of the Congress a fine report issued in 1939 (H.Rept. No. 101, 76th Congress) by the late Congressman John Cochran in which he graphically revealed the abuses which have resulted from multiple issues of commemorative coins.

It is for these reasons that President Hoover and President Franklin Roosevelt recommended that commemorative medals, rather than coins, should be issued for events of national importance. I believe this policy is sound, and in February 1947 I recommended that the Congress enact appropriate legislation. I am pleased to note that in January 1948 the Senate passed S. 865, which would carry out this recommendation. I hope that the Congress will complete its action on this legislation in the near future and that the Congress will then approve a commemorative medal for the 1949 anniversary of Minnesota's organization as a Territory.

For the reasons stated above, I feel compelled to return S. 1304 without my approval.'

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 4, 1948

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February 26, 1947

My dear Mr. Chairman:

My attention has been directed to the numerous bills which have been introduced providing for the minting of coins commemorating historical events.

During the 79th Congress, two laws were enacted providing for the minting



of commemorative coins honoring the late Booker T. Washington and the 100th anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State. At the time I approved these two enactments, I stated that I would have preferred legislation providing for commemorative medals rather than for standard coins having currency value as a medium of exchange, and that I would look with disfavor upon any future proposals for the enactment of legislation providing for commemorative coins.

Both my predecessor, the late President Roosevelt, and former President Hoover opposed the enactment of legislation of this character and advocated the issuance of medals to commemorate special events. In his veto message on H. R. 2029 71st Congress, President Hoover expressed succinctly the objections to commemorative coins. That message reads in part:

"There are a great many historical events which it is not only highly proper but desirable to commemorate in a suitable way, but the longer use of our coins for this purpose is unsuitable and unwise. This would seem to be clear from the very number of events to be commemorated, and past experience indicates how difficult it is to draw the line and how such a practice, once it is recognized, tends constantly to grow. If this bill is to become law, it is not apparent on what grounds similar measures, no matter how numerous, may be rejected. Yet their enactment in such numbers must bring further confusion to our monetary system. The Government would be glad to assist such celebrations in the creation of appropriate medals which do not have coinage functions."

In a letter dated June 17, 1935 and addressed to your Committee, the late President Roosevelt said:

"\* \* \*These coins do not have a wide circulation as a medium of exchange, and, because of the multiplicity of designs arising from the issuance of such coins, they jeopardize the integrity of our coins and cause confusion. Accordingly, I think the practice of striking special coins in commemoration of historical events and permitting the sponsoring organizations to sell them at a profit is a misuse of our coinage system, which is assuming increasingly dangerous proportions."

I would like to recommend for your consideration the attached draft of a bill providing for the striking of medals for commemorative purposes. With the enactment of this legislation, it would be possible to give proper attention to events of historical importance while at the same time preserving the integrity of our coinage system. I am addressing a similar letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) HARRY S. TRUMAN

Honorable Charles W. Tobey  
Chairman, Committee on Banking  
and Currency  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.



A BILL

To provide for the striking of medals  
in lieu of coins, for commemorative  
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to promote uniformity in the designs of the various coins of the United States, to facilitate their proper use as circulating media, to enable counterfeit pieces to be readily detected, and to avoid the confusion which arises from special issues of commemorative coins, it is declared to be the policy of the United States to authorize the striking of commemorative medals in lieu of commemorative coins and to discontinue the striking of such coins.

Section 2. The Director of the Mint shall enter into contracts subject to such terms and conditions as the Director shall prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the striking and furnishing of such commemorative medals as may be authorized from time to time by law. The striking and furnishing of medals pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes, except that the dies necessary for the preparation of such medals may be prepared at the Mint, with the machinery and apparatus thereof, from suitable models submitted to and approved by the Director of the Mint. The Director of the Mint shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3552 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.Code, Title 31, sec. 369), all proceeds received from the manufacture of such medals shall be credited to the appropriation against which the cost of manufacture has been charged.

(An identical communication was sent to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.)

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT  
(Made on August 7, 1946)

I have approved the bill H. R. 2377 to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State, with the bill H. R. 6528 to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the life and perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington. I thoroughly approve of the commemorative aim of these enactments and of the participation by the Federal Government in the proposed commemorations.

I should have much preferred however, to approve legislation that would have provided for commemorative medals rather than for standard coins having currency value as a medium of exchange.

The Treasury Department advises me that during the period from 1934 to 1936, there were 26 coinage enactments of a commemorative character, with the result that legislation was enacted in 1939 prohibiting such coinage, or the



issuance of such coins, authorized prior to March 1, 1939. I am further advised that no new commemorative coins have been issued from 1937 to the present time.

The Treasury Department takes the position that the multiplicity of designs on United States coins resulting from the coinage of commemorative coins tends to create confusion, to increase the possibility of counterfeiting, to encourage traffic in commemorative coins for private profit, and, in general, to detract from the fundamental purpose for which money is issued, namely, to provide a medium of exchange.

I concur with this position of the Treasury Department, and I shall look with disfavor upon any future proposals for the enactment of legislation of this character.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I find it necessary to withhold my approval of enrolled bill, H. R. 2734, "An Act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the journey and exploration of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado."

This enrolled bill would provide for the coinage at a mint of the United States to be designated by the Director of the Mint of not to exceed 100,000 silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the journey and explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, such coins to be of standard size, weight, and composition, and of a special appropriate single design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bills are being introduced in Congress with increasing frequency authorizing the minting of coins commemorating events, many of which are of no more than local significance. During the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930 fifteen issues of 50-cent pieces of special design were authorized to be coined to commemorate historical events, an average of one issue every eight months. The aggregate amount of the coins authorized to be struck was over 13,000,000.

On April 20, 1930 the President, at the instance of the Treasury Department, which has long been opposed to the issuance of commemorative coins, vetoed H. R. 2029, "An Act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase." The veto of this measure had the effect of discouraging for a time the enactment of legislation of this nature, and no new commemorative coins were authorized until 1933. Since that date twenty-eight issues of such coins have been authorized, an average



of issue every two and a fraction months, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury has consistently during this period expressed its disapproval of this type of legislation. The aggregate amount of the coins authorized to be struck was approximately 3,800,000 pieces. At the end of the last session of the Congress there were pending, I am advised, at least sixty-six bills to provide for the coinage of as many different issues of commemorative coins.

The rate at which new issues of commemorative coins have been authorized since 1932 has increased three-fold over the ten year period between 1920 and 1930. These coins do not have a wide circulation as a medium of exchange, and, because of the multiplicity of designs arising from the issuance of such coins, they jeopardize the integrity of our coins and cause confusion.

The Congress recognized the wisdom of maintaining uniformity in the designs of the various coins of the United States by providing in section 3510 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, that:

"\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin:\* \* \*"

Recognizing that the practice of striking special coins in commemoration of historical events and of permitting the sponsoring organization to sell them at a profit was a misuse of our coinage system, which as assuming increasingly dangerous proportions, I sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House of Representatives, and to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in June, 1955, a proposed bill which was designed to terminate the practice of striking commemorative coins and to authorize, in substitution, the striking of appropriate commemorative medals. In January, 1937, I again wrote to the Chairmen of such committees with respect to this matter. Bill S. 3086 of the 74th Congress, and Bill S. 1895 of the 75th Congress embodied these suggestions.

For the foregoing reasons I find it necessary to withhold my approval of this enrolled bill.

I have informed those interested in the celebration of this anniversary that the Mint of the United States will be glad to strike off a commemorative medal in place of the 50-cent coin.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 30, 1938.

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The White House  
Washington, January 21, 1937.



The Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency.  
United States Senate.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: On June 17, 1935, I wrote to your committee expressing my concern over the frequency with which bills had been and were being introduced in Congress authorizing the minting of coins to commemorate historical events.

In view of the large number of bills of this nature which have been passed by Congress since that date, I am again calling the matter to your attention and asking your cooperation to the end that this practice, which, in my opinion, is unsound, may be curbed.

The history of this type of legislation shows that during the 10-year period between 1920 and 1930, 15 issues of 50-cent pieces of special design were coined to commemorate historical events. The veto by the President on April 20, 1930, at the instance of the Treasury Department, of H. R. 2029, an Act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase had the effect of discouraging temporarily the enactment of legislation of this nature, and no new commemorative coins were authorized until 1933. However, since 1933, 26 issues of such coins have been authorized, in spite of the fact that the Treasury Department has consistently during this period expressed its disapproval of this type of legislation. Sixteen such bills were passed during the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. These I reluctantly approved out of deference to the wishes of your committee and the Congress that they be enacted, notwithstanding the objection of the Treasury Department. During the calendar year 1935, 383,247 commemorative 50-cent pieces were struck. In the calendar year 1936, the number increased almost two-fold to 737,464.

Commemorative coins do not have a wide circulation as a medium of exchange and it is my conviction, shared by the Treasury Department, that, due to the multiplicity of their designs, their issuance results not only in confusion but jeopardizes the integrity of our coinage system as well. Although the practice has been to permit the sponsoring organizations to sell commemorative coins to the public above their face value to provide revenue, experience has shown that seldom is the necessary or hoped for revenue raised.

The growing tendency to issue commemorative coins is contrary to and inconsistent with the policy of the Government which has been to keep the number of coin designs reduced to a minimum in order to insure against the dangers of counterfeiting. Congress recognized the soundness of this policy by enacting Revised Statutes 3510 (U.S.C. title 31, sec. 276), which provides as follows: "\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in 25 years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin \* \* \*".

In my letter of June 17, 1935, I suggested that historical events could be very suitably and properly commemorated through the striking of medals in lieu of coins for that purpose, and recommended to the consideration of your



committee a proposed bill designed to carry out such suggestion. You will recall that bill S. 3086, which embodied these suggestions, was passed by the Senate on July 30, 1935, and on August 1, 1935, referred to the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, where no further action was taken.

The alarming increase in the demand, during the past year for legislation authorizing the issuance of special coins to commemorate a wide variety of historical events, many of which are of no more than local significance, and the dangers inherent in the practice which has hereto fore prevailed, make it, I feel, imperative that restrictions designed to curb this misuse of the coinage be invoked. It is my present view that the proposal contained in my previous letter is still most desirable from the standpoint of all concerned.

I therefore, wish to express the hope that your committee will give early consideration to this matter.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
The President

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The White House  
Washington, June 17, 1935

Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher  
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Bills are being introduced in Congress with increasing frequency authorizing the Minting of coins commemorating events, many of which are of no more than local significance. During the 10-year period from 1920 to 1930, 15 issues of 50-cent pieces of special design were authorized to be coined to commemorate historical events, an average of 1 issue every 8 months. The aggregate amount of the coins authorized to be struck was over 13,000,000.

On April 20, 1930, the President, at the instance of the Treasury Department, which has long been opposed to the issuance of commemorative coins, vetoed H. R. 2029, an act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase. The veto of this measure had the effect of discouraging for a time the enactment of legislation of this nature, and no new commemorative coins were authorized until 1933. Since that date nine issues of such coins have been authorized, an average of one issue every three and a fraction months, notwithstanding the fact that in each case the Treasury Department reported adversely on the bill. The aggregate amount of the coins authorized to be struck was almost 3,000,000. At the present time there are many bills and proposals of a similar nature pending in Congress.



The rate at which new issues of commemorative coins have been authorized since 1932 has increased two fold over the 10-year period between 1920 and 1930. These coins do not have a wide circulation as a medium of exchange, and , because of the multiplicity of designs arising from the issuance of such coins, they jeopardize the integrity of our coins and cause confusion. Accordingly, I think the practice of striking special coins in commemoration of historical events and permitting the sponsoring organizations to sell them at a profit is a misuse of our coinage system, which is assuming increasingly dangerous proportions.

The Congress recognized the wisdom of maintaining uniformity in the designs of the various coins of the United States by providing in section 3510 of the Revised Statutes that:

"\* \* \* no change in the design or die of any shall be made oftener than once in 25 years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin \* \* \*."

It seems to me that historical events could be very suitably and properly commemorated through the striking by the Government of medals in lieu of coins. These medals could be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of their manufacture by the Bureau of the Mint, since this function is now carried on to a limited extent by such Bureau and clearly falls within its province.

By the substitution of appropriate commemorative medals for special 50-cent pieces much is to be gained. The size of the medals can be made larger than 50-cent pieces, thus providing for more suitable inscriptions and more artistic commemorative designs. It is my thought that sculptors and artists will be encouraged thereby to raise the standards of medal making in the United States.

Under the present system of seeking to obtain special legislation of commemorative coins, many anniversaries commemorating local historical events are under a serious handicap. This new proposal for the striking off of suitable medals will, I believe, encourage the adequate observance of these anniversaries.

There is transmitted herewith a proposed bill drafted by the Treasury Department which is designed to carry out this proposal.

Very Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

A BILL to provide for the striking of medals, in lieu of coins  
for commemorative purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to promote uniformity in the designs of the various coins of the United States, to facilitate their proper use as circulating media, to enable counterfeit pieces to be readily



detected, and to avoid the confusion which arises from special issues of commemorative coins, it is declared to be the policy of the United States to authorize the striking of commemorative medals in lieu of commemorative coins and to discontinue the striking of such coins. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the coinage and issuance of commemorative coins heretofore authorized by law.

Sec. 2. The Director of the Mint shall enter into contracts subject to such terms and conditions as the Director shall prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the striking and furnishing of such commemorative medals as may be authorized from time to time by law. The striking and furnishing of medals pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes, except that the dies necessary for the preparation of such medals may be prepared at the mint, with the machinery and apparatus thereof, from suitable models submitted to the Director of the Mint. The Director of the Mint shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery and overhead expenses, and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint, shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

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PRESIDENT HOOVER

Message from the President--Coinage of Silver 50-Cent Pieces in Commemoration of Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase (H. Doc. No. 354).

To the House of Representatives:

Herewith is returned, without approval, H. R. 2029, an act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase.

This bill provides that in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the territory known as the Gadsden Purchase, there shall be coined in the mints of the United States 50-cent pieces to the number of 10,000, to be of a design fixed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The coins are to be legal tender and are to be issued only upon the request of the Gadsden Purchase Coin Committee, in such numbers and at such times as they shall request.

The matter is not perhaps one of large importance in itself, were it not for the fact of the great number of other similar proposals by the aggregate of which the principles of sound coinage are being jeopardized. Moreover, the multiplicity of these demands have largely destroyed their interest and value for the purposes intended.



During the past 10 years, 15 such special coins have been issued, an average of 1 each 8 months, an aggregate of over 13,000,000 such coins having been authorized. There are now pending before Congress five other bills for such coinage and before the Treasury Department several other requests for support to proposals of the same character.

The monetary system of the country is created and exists for certain well-defined and essential purposes. Sound practice demands that it should not be diverted to other uses, if we are best to serve the needs of trade and commerce, satisfy the convenience of the people, and protect the integrity of our coins. Experience has demonstrated that the necessities and convenience of the people of the people can best be served and the integrity of our coins can only be protected from counterfeiting by limiting the number of designs with which in the course of time the public can become thoroughly familiar. Indeed, the Congress itself has recognized the soundness of this principle by providing that "no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in 25 years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub from the same coin."

The growing practice of issuing commemorative coins, incidentally to be sold at a profit and provide funds for projects of celebrations, appears to me to run counter to this principle and by their multiplicity to have become a misuse of our coinage system. These coins do not serve for circulating medium which is the real function of coins. They introduce an element of confusion and lack of uniformity. The danger of counterfeit coins being successfully passed is unquestionably increased by a multiplicity of designs, with which the public cannot become thoroughly familiar. Furthermore, the very premiums at which these coins are sold stimulate counterfeiting of them.

There are a great many historical events which it is not only highly proper but desirable to commemorate in a suitable way, but the longer use of our coins for this purpose is unsuitable and unwise. This would seem to be clear from the very number of events to be commemorated, and past experience indicates how difficult it is to draw the line and how such a practice, once it is recognized, tends constantly to grow. If this bill is to become law, it is not apparent on what grounds similar measures, no matter how numerous, may be rejected. Yet their enactment in such numbers must bring further confusion to our monetary system. The Government would be glad to assist such celebrations in the creation of appropriate medals which do not have coinage functions.

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 21, 1930.

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# The Rambler

## ... Mourns a Seal

By DAVID BRAATEN

One of the things that might easily have gone unnoticed in the hustle and bustle of Washington was brought to the Rambler's attention the other day by a flack for the Treasury Department. The Treasury, he was told, has a new official seal.

The Rambler's astonishment at this news was immediately tinged with concern. As a card-carrying conservative bleeding-heart, the Rambler instinctively mourns the passing of an old house, an old tree or, in this case, an old seal. What, he wondered, was wrong with the old Treasury seal?

Squinting at the tiny reproduction on a friend's dollar bill, the Rambler felt a sudden affection for the neo-Baroque elegance of the doomed seal. Why couldn't they leave well enough alone?

Determined to find someone to blame, the Rambler at length traced responsibility for the new seal to Robert L. Skinner, a "management analyst" in the office of Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler. Disguising his emotional involvement, the Rambler asked Skinner, who seemed a nice enough young man, why it had been felt necessary to tamper with tradition.

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THE EXPLANATION WAS SIMPLE enough. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing some time ago was running out of lithographic reproductions of the Treasury seal, which it sold to tourists, counterfeiters and other interested parties. Somebody, Skinner said, raised the question of redesigning the seal while they were preparing new plates for the souvenir lithographs. Then somebody else, apparently, said why not? And the next thing you know, the project was under way. It was that casual.

Skinner said he was given the assignment of overseeing the design of the new seal "for no special reason" that he knew of. He was just following orders. If he hadn't done it, somebody else would have. The old story.

In his own defense, Skinner pointed out that it was not the first time the seal had been tinkered with in its long and murky history. As near as he was able to determine from prolonged research, the seal was originally worked out in 1773 or 1779 by a committee of the Continental Congress composed of John Witherspoon, Gouverneur Morris and Richard Henry Lee.

Since that auspicious beginning, the seal has been fussed with and retouched by any number of anonymous artists and bureaucrats—in 1795, 1837, 1849, 1883 and 1915, to name a few occasions. The result was a veritable Tiffany lampshade of a seal, heavily encrusted with irrelevant doodads and furbelows that horrify students of heraldry.

All that is now swept away. The gingerbread has been stripped off, the Latin abbreviation for "Seal of the North American Treasury" has been scrapped, and the new seal has the approval of the Army's heraldry experts.

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A MAJOR FLAW, "HERALDRILY" SPEAKING, was the ribbon bow, or lover's knot, from which the Treasury scales appeared to be suspended in the old seal. That has been deleted. So have the leaves and flowers on either side of the shield, and the string of pearls that bordered the inner circle. The stars, known in heraldry as mullets, have been changed from six points to five, and the "T" in the key has been altered ever so slightly.

The final, rather stark design will eventually go on dollar bills as present dies wear out. If you can't wait, lithographs of the new seal are available at Engraving and Printing for 70 cents apiece. The old one was 50 cents. They have to recoup the cost of all that redesigning some way, don't they?



Ye Olde



Ye New

## Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of mint	Location
United States.....	Office of Director of the Mint.....	Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do.....	Philadelphia Mint.....	Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Do.....	Denver Mint.....	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colo. 80204.
Do.....	San Francisco Assay Office (minting operations).	155 Hermann St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
Do.....	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (gold storage, etc.).	Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.
Do.....	New York Assay Office (electrolytic refining of gold and silver, etc.).	32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Do.....	West Point Bullion Depository (adjunct of New York Assay Office).	West Point, N.Y. 10995.
Afghanistan.....	Royal Afghan Mint.....	Dehmanzan, Kabul.
Argentina.....	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion.....	Avenida Arntartida Argentina s/n°, Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Royal Australian Mint.....	Canberra, A.C.T. 2501.
Austria.....	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Postfach 225, A-1031 Vienna.
Belgium.....	Monnaie Royale de Belgique.....	95 Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, 1060 Bruxelles.
Bolivia.....	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi.....	Potosi.
Brazil.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Praca da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.....	Royal Canadian Mint.....	320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile.....	Casa de Moneda de Chile.....	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of.....	Central Mint of China.....	44 Chiuchuan St., Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogotá.
Czechoslovakia.....	Czechoslovak State Mint.....	Mennicy, Kremnica, CSSR.
Denmark.....	Den Kongelige Mønt.....	Amager Boulevard 115, 2300 South Copenhagen.
Egypt (UAR).....	Minting House.....	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland.....	Suomen Rahapaja.....	Katajanokanlaituri 3, Helsinki 16.
France.....	Administration des Monnaies et Médailles.....	11, quai de Conti 75, Paris (6°).
Do.....	New mint under construction.....	Pessac.
Germany, East.....	Staatsmünzeanstalt Deutsche Demokratische Republik.....	Berlin, DDR.
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Hofgraben 4, 8 München 1.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze (new mint).....	Taubenheimstrasse 77, 7 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Cannstatt).
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Stephanienstrasse 28, 75 Karlsruhe.
Do.....	Hamburgische Münze.....	Nordstrasse 66, 2 Hamburg 1.
Guatemala.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Avenida de Petapa No. 43-81, Zona 12, Guatemala City.
Hungary.....	Állami Pénzverde.....	1450 Budapest, Pf. 6.
India.....	Indian Government Mint.....	Fort Bombay No. 1, Bombay.
Do.....	do.....	Alipore, Calcutta.
Do.....	do.....	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia.....	Perum Peruri.....	Djalan Palatohan No. 4, Blok 5, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran.....	Mint of Central Bank of Iran.....	Avenue Saltanatabad, Tehran.
Israel.....	Israel Mint (new mint).....	Myriam HaHashmonait St., Jerusalem.
Italy.....	La Zecca.....	Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.



## Government Coinage Mints of the World—Continued

Country	Name of mint	Location
Japan.....	Mint Bureau.....	1, Shinkawasaki-Machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do.....	Tokyo Branch.....	3277, 1-chome, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do.....	Hiroshima Branch.....	Itsukamachi, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do.....	Kumamoto Sub-branch (refining, etc.)..	Shinminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Republic of.....	Korean Mint.....	407, Onchom-Dong, Dongrae-Ku, Pusan.
Malaysia.....	Kilang Wang.....	Bank Negara, Malaysia Shah'alam, Selangor.
Malta <sup>1</sup> .....	Order of Malta Mint.....	Via Condotti, Rome, Italy.
Mexico.....	Casa de Moneda (old mint).....	Calle de Apartado No. 13, Mexico 1, D.F.
Do.....	Casa de Moneda (new).....	Avenida Casa de Moneda, Mexico City.
Nepal.....	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara.....	Bhimsenstambha, Kathmandu.
Netherlands.....	's Rijks Munt.....	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Nigeria.....	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Co., Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Rd., Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway.....	Den Kongelige Mynt.....	Postboks 53, N-3601, Kongsberg.
Pakistan.....	Pakistan Mint.....	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	Junin 791, Lima.
Poland.....	Mennica Panstwowa.....	ul. Pereca 21, Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
Romania.....	State Mint, People's Republic of Romania.	Treasury Dept., Bucarest.
Singapore.....	Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd.	249 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore, 22.
South Africa, Republic of.....	South African Mint.....	P.O. Box 464, 103 Visagie St., Pretoria.
Spain.....	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan.....	Sudan Mint.....	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden.....	Kungl Mynt-och Justeringsverket.....	Box 22655, S-104-22, Stockholm 22.
Switzerland.....	Swiss Federal Mint.....	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand.....	Royal Mint.....	Pradipat, Bangkok.
Turkey.....	T. C. Darphane ve Damga Matbassl.....	Istanbul.
United Kingdom.....	Royal Mint (old mint).....	Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
Do.....	Royal Mint (new mint).....	Llantrisant, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
U.S.S.R.....	Leningrad Mint.....	Leningrad, Russia.
Yugoslavia.....	National Bank of Yugoslavia.....	Bulevar, Rivalucije No. 15, Beograd.

<sup>1</sup> Unofficial data.



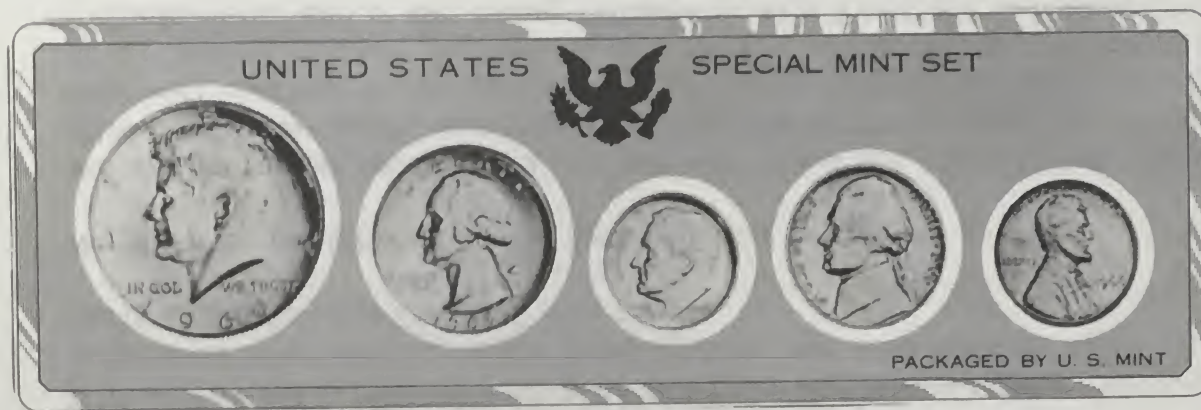


## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

### 1966 DATED UNITED STATES SPECIAL MINT SETS



The Bureau of the Mint is now accepting orders for 1966 Special Mint Sets. They consist of a half dollar, quarter, dime, five-cent and one-cent piece. The sets sell for \$4, including shipping by first class registered mail.

Coins in the new sets will be struck at the U. S. Assay Office at San Francisco, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and handled individually after striking. They will have a higher relief than regular issue coins. They will be packaged in precast plastic containers, similar in appearance to the black and white illustration above, but the background will be royal blue with silver lettering and design. Although they will be better in quality than any of the regular uncirculated coin sets previously packaged by the Mint, they will not be of proof quality. All coins in the new sets will be dated 1966. They will not carry mint marks.

You may order one or more sets, the only limitation being that for each order form you fill out, the maximum per order is 25 sets. An order form is enclosed. Additional copies of the order form will be furnished upon request.



*Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds*

ORDER FORM FOR SPECIAL MINT SETS

TO: Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, Numismatic Service  
350 Duboce Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102

Please Accept (Indicate No.) Price Per Set \$4.00  
My Order For \_\_\_\_\_ Sets  
Enclosed is My (Check One)  
Payment By ☐ Check In Amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Money Order \_\_\_\_\_

ORDERS ARE  
LIMITED TO  
25 SETS  
PER ORDER

Subject to conditions listed in Bureau of the Mint Re-  
lease BM-33 (7-66) \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Street)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zip Code)

The inclusion of zip code with address will speed the processing and  
delivery of the new sets.

Each order should be paid for separately.  
Personal checks, in addition to money orders  
or cashier's checks, are acceptable. These  
should be made payable to the Officer in  
Charge, U. S. Assay Office. Please do not  
send cash.





OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

### 1972 UNCIRCULATED COINS

The Bureau of the Mint's policy is to produce and sell two types of coin sets each year. These are the uncirculated coin sets, which this release describes, and the proof coin sets. Those who order 1972 uncirculated sets will receive an order card for both 1973 proof and uncirculated sets when they become available. During 1965, 1966, and 1967, the Mint produced Special Mint Sets. They have been discontinued.

Uncirculated coin sets contain pieces manufactured for general circulation purposes. The best uncirculated coins are used in the sets. The Mint cannot guarantee to furnish coins entirely free of blemishes. Each set consists of a 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢ piece from the Denver Mint, a 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢ piece from the Philadelphia Mint, and a 1¢ piece from the U. S. Assay Office at San Francisco.

The price of \$3.50 per set includes first class registered mail fee. The maximum number of sets per order is 5 sets.

Requests for uncirculated coins should be directed to the Officer in Charge, United States Assay Office, Numismatic Service, 50 Fell Street, San Francisco, California 94102, and should be accompanied by remittance in full in the form of a U. S. Postal Money Order, or a check made payable to the Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, San Francisco, California.  
PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH.

Acceptance of all orders is contingent upon the Mint's ability to meet the unpredictable demand. If the demand exceeds the supply, a cut-off date will be established, beyond which all orders will be returned. Orders will be accepted commencing February 1; they are processed in sequence according to date of receipt, and filled as soon as possible after receiving the order. Due to the large volume of orders which must be processed, and depending upon the number ahead of yours, the delay could be six to eight months. We sincerely regret any inconvenience this might cause.



*Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds*

ORDER FORM FOR 1972 UNCIRCULATED COINS

TO: Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, Numismatic Service  
50 Fell Street, San Francisco, California 94102

Please Accept (Indicate No.)  
My Order For \_\_\_\_\_ Sets

Price Per Set \$3.50

Enclosed is My (Check One)

Payment By      Check  
                    Money Order

In Amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

ORDERS ARE  
LIMITED TO  
5 SETS  
PER ORDER

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Print or Type)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Street)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zip Code)

The inclusion of zip code with address will speed the processing and  
delivery of the new sets.

Each order should be paid for separately.  
Personal checks, in addition to money orders  
or cashier's checks, are acceptable. These  
should be made payable to the Officer in  
Charge, U. S. Assay Office. Please do not  
send cash.



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(1/73)



OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

RECEIVED

JAN 29 1973

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT  
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

1973 UNCIRCULATED COIN SETS

Bureau of the Mint policy is to produce and sell two types of coin sets each year. These are the uncirculated coin sets, which this release describes, and the proof coin sets. Those who order 1973 uncirculated sets will receive an order card for both 1974 proof and uncirculated sets when they become available.

Uncirculated coin sets contain pieces manufactured for general circulation purposes. The best uncirculated coins are used in the sets. The Mint cannot guarantee to furnish coins entirely free of blemishes. Each set consists of a \$1.00, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢ piece from the Denver Mint, a \$1.00, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢ piece from the Philadelphia Mint, and a 1¢ piece from the U. S. Assay Office at San Francisco.

The price of \$6.00 per set includes first class registered mail fee. The maximum number of sets per order is 5 sets.

Requests for uncirculated coin sets should be directed to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, California 94103, and should be accompanied by remittance in full in the form of a U. S. Postal Money Order, or a check made payable to the Bureau of the Mint.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH.

Acceptance of all orders is contingent upon the Mint's ability to meet the unpredictable demand. If the demand exceeds the supply, a cut-off date will be established beyond which all orders will be returned. Orders will be accepted commencing February 1; they are processed in sequence according to date of receipt, and filled as soon as possible thereafter. Due to the large volume of orders which must be processed, and depending upon the number ahead of yours, the delay could be six to eight months. We sincerely regret any inconvenience this might cause.

Once you have placed an order, you will automatically receive application forms for all future items issued by the Bureau of the Mint.



*Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds*

Receipt of any order and payment will not constitute an acceptance of any order. Payments accompanying orders will be deposited in the Treasury for safekeeping only, pending acceptance of any order, or refund of the payment. Uncirculated coin orders are not subject to cancellation by the purchaser.

The Bureau of the Mint reserves the right to reduce or cancel any order, irrespective of whether or not it has been acknowledged. In the event of a reduction or cancellation, appropriate refund will be made.

Uncirculated coin sets manufactured in prior years are not available at the Mint. Back issues are usually obtained from dealers or collectors at prices determined by them. The Mint does not recommend dealers or collectors to whom inquiry could be made for this information.

Please bear in mind that the Mint's prime responsibility is to produce coins for circulation, and that no money is appropriated for the additional production of numismatic items. Therefore, the program must be operated in such a manner as to be self-financing. Production is planned for a twelve-month period from the date of acceptance of the orders. However, the Mint strives to fill all coin orders as soon as possible.



ORDER FORM FOR 1973 UNCIRCULATED COIN SETS

TO: Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco,  
California 94103

Please Accept (Indicate No.)  
My Order For \_\_\_\_\_ Sets

Price Per Set \$6.00

ORDERS ARE  
LIMITED TO  
5 SETS  
PER ORDER

Enclosed is My (Check One)

Payment By      Check  
                    Money Order

In Amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Print or Type)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Street)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zip Code)

The inclusion of zip code with address will speed the processing and  
delivery of the new sets.

Each order should be paid for separately.  
Personal checks, in addition to money orders  
or cashier's checks, are acceptable. These  
should be made payable to the Bureau of the  
Mint.

DO NOT SEND CASH.

# DIRECTORS OF THE MINT

Directors of the Mint <sup>1</sup>	Appointment by President	Date of Senate confirmation (calendar day)	Term of service <sup>2</sup>	
			From	To
1. David Rittenhouse, Pa.....	George Washington...	Apr. 14, 1792	Apr. 1792	June 1795
2. Henry William de Saussure, S.C.....	.....do.....	July 1795 { <sup>3</sup>	July 1795	Oct. 1795
3. Elias Boudinot, N.J.....	.....do.....	Dec. 15, 1795	Oct. 1795	July 1805
4. Robert Patterson, Pa.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Dec. 23, 1805	Jan. 1806	July 1824
5. Samuel Moore, Pa.....	James Monroe.....	Jan. 3, 1825	July 1824	1835
6. Robert Mackell Patterson, Pa. <sup>4</sup> .....	Andrew Jackson.....	Jan. 5, 1836	May 1835	July 1851
7. George M. Eckert, Pa.....	Millard Fillmore.....	Aug. 30, 1852	July 1851	Apr. 1853
8. Thomas M. Pettit, Pa.....	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 31, 1853	Apr. 1853	May 1853 <sup>5</sup>
9. James Ross Snowden, Pa.....	.....do.....	Feb. 4, 1854	June 1853	Apr. 1861
10. James Pollock, Pa.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	July 15, 1861	May 1861	Sept. 1866
11. William Millward, Pa.....	Andrew Johnson.....	.....do..... { <sup>6</sup>	Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867
12. Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1867	Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869
* James Pollock, Pa.....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Apr. 20, 1869	May 1869	Mar. 1873
* Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1873	Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878
13. Horatio C. Burchard, Ill.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Feb. 19, 1879	} Feb. 1879	1885
Do. (second term).....	Chester A. Arthur.....	Feb. 26, 1884		
14. James P. Kimball, Pa.....	Grover Cleveland.....	May 6, 1886	Dec. 1885	1889
15. Edward O. Leach, D.C.....	Benjamin Harrison.....	Feb. 19, 1889	Oct. 1889	1893
16. Robert E. Preston, D.C.....	Grover Cleveland.....	Jan. 12, 1894	Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898
17. George E. Roberts, Iowa.....	William McKinley.....	Jan. 26, 1898	} Feb. 1898	July 1907
Do. (second term).....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Feb. 2, 1901		
18. Frank A. Leach, Calif.....	.....do.....	Feb. 12, 1901	Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909
19. A. Matt Andrew, Mass.....	William H. Taft.....	Aug. 5, 1909	Nov. 1909	June 1910 <sup>7</sup>
* George E. Roberts, Iowa (third term)	.....do.....	Dec. 14, 1910	July 1910	Nov. 1914
20. Robert W. Woolley, Va.....	Woodrow Wilson.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 1915	July 1916
21. F.J.H. von Engelken, Fla.....	.....do.....	Aug. 17, 1916	Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917
22. Raymond T. Baker, Nev.....	Warren G. Harding.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922
23. F.L. Seabey, Tex.....	Mar. 7, 1922	Mar. 7, 1922	Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923
24. Robert J. Grant, Colo.....	Calvin Coolidge.....	Dec. 18, 1923	} Nov. 1923	May 1933
Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	Dec. 19, 1928		
25. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyo.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Apr. 28, 1933	} May 1933	Apr. 1953
Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	Mar. 25, 1938		
Do. (third term).....	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1943		
Do. (fourth term).....	Harry S. Truman.....	Apr. 20, 1948		
26. William H. Brett, Ohio.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower	July 1, 1954	} July 1954	Jan. 1961
Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	July 15, 1959		
27. Eva Adams, Nev.....	John F. Kennedy.....	Sept. 23, 1961	} Oct. 1961	
Do. (second term).....	Lyndon B. Johnson.....	Sept. 26, 1966		

\*Former Director, terms not consecutive (see above).

<sup>1</sup> The numbering in the table counts once the names of Directors Pollock, Linderman, and Roberts. The State given for each Director signifies the State from which the appointment was made and/or the legal residence.

<sup>2</sup> When beginning date of service precedes date of confirmation the appointment was made, in most instances, while the Senate was in recess. A few dates are revised from the previous issue of this publication, based on additional information.

<sup>3</sup> The Senate was in recess during the entire term of service.

<sup>4</sup> Son of the fourth Director.

<sup>5</sup> Died in office.

<sup>6</sup> President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in Oct. 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

<sup>7</sup> Became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 8, 1910.



The final gold coinage is recorded on May 19, 1933. Thus the year 1795 marks the first gold coinage and 1933, the last.

The beginning of silver coinage for general circulation was 1794, a year before the first gold coinage. Eight denominations of silver coins in all include:

Standard silver dollars	20 cents
Trade dollars	Dimes
Half dollars	Half dimes, and
Quarter dollars	3 cents.

Minor coins -- the third class of coins -- are so-called because of their base metal composition. Minor coinage began in 1793, predating both gold and silver. These were the pure copper cents and half cents, large and thick. Besides the cent and half cent, there are three other minor denominations: 5 cents, 3 cents, and 2 cents.

In summary, there are 7 denominations in the gold classification, 8 in the silver, and 5 in the minor -- a total of 20 denominations. You will notice that the dollar coin is included in both the gold and silver classes, and the 3 cent denomination is included in both the silver and minor classes. Six denominations now comprise the coinage system.

For information on Clad coins see page 23 and "New Alloy Coins" on page 39.

### COINAGE OPERATIONS

From an approved sketch for the design of the coin to be made, the sculptor-engraver prepares a plastilene model (modeling wax) in bas-relief keeping in mind the depth of relief suitable for coining. This model is generally made from three to twelve times larger than the size of the finished coin. From the plastilene model a plaster of paris negative is cast. Detail work and refining is then incorporated in this negative. The plaster positive is made from this negative and then submitted for approval to the Bureau of the Mint and interested parties, either in itself or from photographs. When final approval is received, another negative is made and from this second negative a copper electrotypes or galvano is made. The negative plaster cast is thoroughly dried and treated with hot beeswax and powdered copper. A conductor is attached and the treated model is suspended in a copper electroplating tank. Copper metal is deposited on the negative model to a thickness of approximately 1/16" or more. This copper shell or "Galvano" is separated from the plaster, trimmed, and after all defects are eliminated, the shell is then backed up with lead to give it more strength.

The completed galvano is then mounted on a Janvier Transfer Engraving Machine. This machine cuts the design in a soft tool steel blank directly to size of finished coin, producing a positive replica (or hub). Thus hub is then heat treated to harden it and is used on a hydraulic press to prepare a master die. The master

die in turn is hardened and by the cold forging process, a working hub is extracted. This working hub is then used to produce working dies. The original hub is carefully stored in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction.

United States 5-cent coins are cupro-nickel pieces composed of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. Our cents are bronze and contain 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc.

Pure metals, accurately weighed and combined to produce these alloys, are melted in electric furnaces to form a homogeneous mass and are cast into coinage ingots in water-cooled moulds.

The ingots are passed several times through rolling mills which reduce them to long strips of the exact thickness or gauge required for the denominations being produced. Some metals work-harden during these operations, and in order to facilitate the rolling of the cupro-nickel alloy, the material must be softened at two different stages in the reduction process by annealing in a large slab-coil annealing furnace. The strips are fed into high-speed punch presses which cut planchets or blanks of the proper diameter. Both the cupro-nickel and bronze planchets are again annealed in a special type furnace, cleaned and dried.

Planchets for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins are put through an edge rolling operation which produces a raised rim on them. With a single stroke, the coining press stamps the designs on both the obverse and reverse dies on the planchet.

The Coinage Act, passed July 23, 1965, changed the composition of the dime, quarter, and half dollar. These denominations formerly contained 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper. All silver was eliminated from the dime and quarter and the percentage substantially reduced in the half dollar.

The dime and quarter are manufactured from strips composed of three layers of metal bonded together and rolled to the required thickness. This is called "cladding." The face is 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel and the core is pure copper, which is visible on the edges of the coins.

The half dollar is also a composite coin with the silver content reduced from 90 percent to 40 percent. The face contains an alloy of 800 parts silver and 200 parts copper with the core of an alloy of silver and copper in a lesser amount.

The initial preparation of the clad material for these three denominations is being handled commercially pending the time when Mint operations will be adapted to take over the process. The suppliers employ a variety of methods for metallurgically bonding the clad strip. The strip is then delivered to the Mints in large coils, ready for feeding into the blanking presses. From this point forward, the manufacturing processes are the same as for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins. The edges of the dimes, quarters and halves are reeded. This familiar element is also produced as a part of the final stamping operation.



*Norman*

## MANUFACTURE OF COINAGE AND MEDAL DIES

1. An artist first prepares a sketch of his proposed design for the coin and/or medal.
2. Using this sketch as a basis, the sculptor-engraver prepares a wax model in bas-relief. The latter term "bas-relief" (bas, low + relief, raised work) means supplying the relief above the surrounding surface without undercutting the model, keeping in mind the depth of relief suitable for coining. This model is generally made from three to twelve times larger than the size of the finished coin. The model is positive at this stage.
3. After incorporating any appropriate refining of detail on this positive wax model, a Plaster of Paris negative is cast from this model. A Plaster of Paris positive is then made from the negative. This operation merely involves touching up the detail and then changing from a positive wax model to a positive Plaster of Paris model for the purpose of obtaining the necessary approval of the design.
4. Another Plaster of Paris negative is then made from the approved Plaster of Paris positive. A copper electrotype or "Galvano" is made from this second negative in the following manner: The negative Plaster cast is thoroughly dried and treated with hot beeswax and powdered copper. It is then suspended in a copper electroplating tank and, by action of the passing electric current, copper metal is deposited on the negative model to a thickness of approximately 1/16 of an inch. At this point, we still have a negative. The resulting copper shell called a galvano is separated from the plaster, trimmed and the defects eliminated. The shell is then backed up with lead to give it more strength and rigidity.
5. The completed "galvano" is mounted on a transfer engraving machine where the design is transferred and cut into a soft steel blank directly to the size of the finished coin, thus producing a negative replica called the "hub." This hub is then heat-treated to harden it and a die prepared therefrom by means of a hydraulic press, thus producing a positive "master die."

This master die is then hardened and through the use of a cold forging process, several working hubs are extracted which are negative. The working sub-master dies are used to produce working dies which are positive. These sub-master dies are then used to produce production dies which are negative.

The original hub is carefully preserved in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction for the galvano.



*and metal*  
MANUFACTURE OF COINAGE, DIES

1. An artist first prepares a sketch of his proposed design for the coin, *and/or metal*
2. Using this sketch as a basis, the sculptor-engraver prepares a wax model in bas-relief. The latter term "bas-relief" (bas, low + relief, raised work) means supplying the relief above the surrounding surface without undercutting the model, keeping in mind the depth of relief suitable for coining. This model is generally made from three to twelve times larger than the size of the finished coin. The model is positive at this stage.
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5. The completed galvano is then mounted on a transfer engraving machine where the design is transferred and cut into a soft steel blank directly to the size of the finished coin, thus producing a positive replica called a "hub". This hub is then heat-treated to harden it and a die prepared therefrom by means of a hydraulic press, thus producing a positive master die. This master die is then hardened and through the use of the cold forging process a working hub is extracted, thus producing a negative. This working hub is used to produce working dies (positive). The original hub is carefully preserved in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction.

(5) The completed "galvano" is mounted on a transfer engraving machine where the design is transferred and cut into a soft steel blank directly to the size of the finished coin, thus producing a positive replica called the "hub". This hub is then heat-treated to harden it and a die prepared therefrom by means of a hydraulic press, thus producing a negative "master die".

This master die is then hardened and through the use of a cold forging process, ~~many~~ <sup>several</sup> working hubs ~~are~~ <sup>one</sup> extracted, thus producing ~~positive~~ <sup>positive</sup> ~~negative~~ <sup>negative</sup>. ~~This working hub is used to produce working dies which are negative.~~ The original hub is carefully preserved in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction from the galvano.

The working sub-master dies are used to produce working dies which are positive. These sub-master dies are then used to produce production dies which are negative.

The original hub is carefully preserved in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction from the galvano.





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF METALLIC  
ELEMENTS PRESENT IN CURRENT U. S. COINS

The composition of the currently circulating U. S. minor coins is as follows:

1-cent	95% copper	5% zinc
5-cent	75% copper	25% nickel

Prior to the passage of the Coinage Act of 1965, all of the circulating U. S. silver coins - the dollar, half dollar, quarter and dime - were composed of a silver-copper alloy containing 90% silver and 10% copper.

The 1965 Coinage Act removed all silver from the dime and quarter. These are now "clad metal" or "bonded" coins. The outside layers are composed of a 75% copper and 25% nickel alloy. The core contains pure copper. The outer layers are bonded to the core, and represent 1/3rd of the total thickness of the coin. If the coin were to be melted, the composition would be 8.33% nickel and 91.67% copper.

The silver content of the half dollar was reduced from 90% to 40% in 1965, by the same Act, making it a "clad metal" coin, with outside layers composed of a silver-copper alloy containing ~~80%~~ 40% silver and ~~20%~~ 60% copper. The outer layers represent a little less than 1/3rd of the total thickness of the coin. If the coin were to be melted, the resulting metal would be 40% silver and 60% copper.

Coinage legislation approved December 31, 1970, removed all silver from the circulating dollar and half dollar coins. Now, none of our coins produced for circulation contain silver.

Dollar coinage was resumed in 1971, and those now circulating bear the Eisenhower likeness. Also a layered, or bonded piece, the outside is a 75% copper and 25% nickel alloy with a core of pure copper. Melted down, it would contain 8.33% nickel and 91.67% copper. The last of the 90% silver-10% copper dollars were minted in 1935.

To summarize: Currently circulating U. S. dollar, half dollar, quarter and dime coins are cupro-nickel clad pieces composed of 91.67% copper and 8.33% nickel. The 5-cent piece is composed of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel. The cent, also an alloy coin, contains 95% copper and 5% zinc.

---oo0oo---



*Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds*

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF U. S. COINS

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>WEIGHT GRAINS</u>	<u>DIAMETER INCHES</u>	<u>THICKNESS INCHES</u>
Dollar	412.5 $\pm$ 6.0	1.5 $\pm$ .003	.114 $\pm$ .003
Half Dollar	192.9 $\pm$ 4.0	1.205 $\pm$ .003	.086 $\pm$ .003
Quarter Dollar	96.45 $\pm$ 3.0	.955 $\pm$ .003	.067 $\pm$ .005
Dime	38.58 $\pm$ 1.5	.705 $\pm$ .003	.053 $\pm$ .005
Five Cent	77.16 $\pm$ 3.0	.835 $\pm$ .003	.078 $\pm$ .005
One Cent	48.00 $\pm$ 2.0	.750 $\pm$ .003	.062 $\pm$ .003

CANADIAN MINT ADDRESS:

COINS UNCIRCULATED  
P. O. BOX 470  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Canadian Mint  
Coins Uncirculated  
P. O. Box 470  
Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada

COLORADO VISITORS BUREAU  
HOSPITALITY CENTER  
225 WEST COLFAX  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

The original weight of one cent coins when  
minted is 48.0 grains with a tolerance of  
2.0 grains plus or minus.

(per Mr. Chas. Miller, Oct. 19, 1967)

**\$21 Billion in Gold  
Brought to Mint in '34**

In 1934, \$21 billion in gold  
was transported from San Francisco  
to the Denver Mint.

Twenty-five trains were re-  
quired to haul the gold to Den-  
ver. The transportation cost was  
said to be over \$100,000.

ADP.T



# STANDARD WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS C. U. S. COINS

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>WEIGHT GRAINS</u>	<u>DIAMETER INCHES</u>	<u>THICKNESS INCHES</u>
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Five Cent	77.16±3.0	.835±.003	.078±.005 .003
One Cent	48.00±2.0	.750±.003	.062±.003

## CANADIAN MINT ADDRESS:

COINS UNCIRCULATED  
P. O. BOX 470  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Canadian Mint  
Coins Uncirculated  
P. O. Box 470  
Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada

COLORADO VISITORS BUREAU  
HOSPITALITY CENTER  
225 WEST COLFAX  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

The original weight of one cent coins when minted is 48.0 grains with a tolerance of 2.0 grains plus or minus.

(per Mr. Chas. Miller, Oct. 19, 1967)

Count toward tenure  
3/15/73  
**\$2½ Billion in Gold  
Brought to Mint in '34**  
In 1934, \$2½ billion in gold was transported from San Francisco to the Denver mint. Twenty-five trains were required to haul the gold to Denver. The transportation cost was said to be over \$500,000.  
ADULT

# WALL STREET JOURNAL

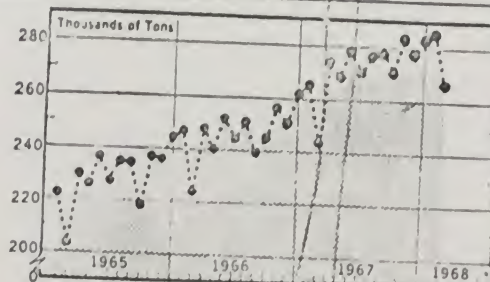
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EDITION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1968

MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION

## Aluminum Output



PRODUCTION of primary aluminum fell in February to 267,123 tons from 285,283 tons in January, the Aluminum Association reports.

## Private Mint Prospers But Draws the Wrath Of Federal Officials

\* \* \*

Firm Strikes Medals Honoring  
Disney, Betsy Ross; Dispute  
Centers on Use of Word 'Mint'

By DOUGLAS BEDELL

Special Correspondent of The Wall Street Journal

YEADON, Pa.—You may have seen the last of the Buffalo nickel, but you haven't seen the last of John Big Tree. He was the Seneca chief whose craggy profile graced the other side of nickels minted from 1913 to 1938.

Chief Big Tree is being coined afresh. This time it's being done by Joe Segel, a 37-year-old former advertising man who is president of General Numismatics Corp., which operates the Franklin Mint—"the nation's only publicly owned private mint," according to Mr. Segel.

Since opening here in this Philadelphia suburb three years ago, the Franklin Mint has been pouring out a steady stream of silver dollar-sized sterling silver commemorative medals. The coin-like medals honor more than a hundred persons and events, including Tibet's Dalai Lama, Florida's Miccosukee Indians, Moshe Dayan, Walt Disney, the Battle of Hastings and Jim Keegan's wedding. Mr. Keegan, an etcher at Franklin Mint, passed out 50 of the \$4 medals to wedding guests.

### Unpopular Upstart

Officials at the Treasury Department's U.S. mint in Philadelphia take a dim view of the upstart's operations. For one thing, Franklin Mint hired away the Philadelphia mint's chief engraver, Gilroy Roberts, who engraved the Kennedy half-dollar. Mr. Roberts, 63, is now chief artist and board chairman of General Numismatics.

For another thing, "You can't go around calling yourself a private mint," fumes Eva



chief artist and board chairman of General Numismatics.

For another thing, "You can't go around calling yourself a private mint," James Eva Adams, director of the Philadelphia mint. "The word mint means it's operated by a government to produce coin of the realm."

Mr. Segal argues: "We are a mint because we can produce coinage to mint-quality standards with mint-type security controls." A hidden camera photographs every Franklin Mint visitor, and armed guards patrol the halls. The one-story brick building is crammed with burglar alarms, one-way mirrors, closed-circuit television scanners and

electric locks that open when a special identity card is inserted.

Franklin Mint will contract to commemorate nearly anyone or anything on a medal. In 1966, it struck 20,000 medals depicting Bailey K. Howard, president of Field Enterprises Inc., for the company to distribute during the 50th anniversary observance of its World Book Encyclopedia. Last year the mint made 6,300 geisha girl medals for Westinghouse Credit Corp. to use in a sales promotion campaign.

Franklin Mint also produces coin-like gaming tokens for 102 gambling casinos in Nevada and the Caribbean. The tokens replace silver dollars, which were used at the gambling tables until they disappeared from circulation in 1965.

But mostly Franklin Mint makes medals for private collectors. Mr. Segal got the idea during the 1964 coin shortage, when he decided "it was silly that coin collectors were speculating on things like rolls of pennies," he says. "I figured I'd offer them something more substantial, something with class."

So he formed the National Commemorative Society, an organization for medal collectors. By advertising in coin magazines, he soon signed up 5,252 members who paid enrollment fees of \$10 to \$40, depending on when they joined, and who agreed to buy a medal a month for \$6.60 each. The price has since risen to \$7.25.

#### Earns First Profit

Mr. Segal had jewelry companies make the society's first few medals, but he wasn't satisfied with the quality. He founded General Numismatics Corp. in 1965 and sold stock in the company to society members and other coin collectors to finance construction of the million-dollar Franklin Mint. The company's shares, traded on the national stock exchange, closed yesterday at \$34.50, compared with a book value of about \$6 a share. General Numismatics earned its first profit last year—\$136,293, or 52 cents a share, on sales of \$2,672,435.

Each month members of the National Commemorative Society nominate and vote on persons to commemorate. The late Chief Big Tree beat out Carl Sandburg, Alexander Hamilton and Admiral Dewey to appear last month on the 43rd medal issued by the group. Mr. Sandburg was renominated and was elected to appear on the medal being issued this month. Others, including J. Edgar Hoover, have been nominated several times but haven't yet won a place on one of the society's medals.

Besides the National Commemorative Society, Mr. Segal has set up four similar groups. The Society for the Commemoration of Famous Women has 3,220 members and has honored Betsy Ross and Joan of Arc, among others. The Britannia Commemorative Society's 2,200 members honor celebrated Englishmen. The National Catholic Commemorative Society has 1,898 members and the International Fraternal Commemorative Society, which honors famous



corp. in 1966 and sold stock in the company to society members and other coin collectors to finance construction of the million-dollar Franklin Mint. The company's shares, traded on the national stock exchange, closed yesterday at \$34.50, compared with a book value of about \$6 a share. General Numismatics earned its first profit last year—\$136,293, or 52 cents a share, on sales of \$2,672,435.

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To give the medals value as collectors' items, Franklin Mint produces only enough for a society's members, then destroys the dies. Mr. Segal says a few of the National Commemorative Society's medals, including those honoring Douglas MacArthur, John F. Kennedy and Winston Churchill, are selling in coin markets at four and five times their original prices.

But some coin buffs figure this situation won't last. "The market may soon be flooded with all these coins," says Douglas Lightner, a Toledo, Ohio, coin dealer. "People can get confused by all the different societies and simply lose interest."

William Helmerich, an Oklahoma City oil man, disagrees. He shelled out \$5,250 to buy his grandchildren a limited-edition set of platinum Franklin Mint medals depicting 35 U.S. Presidents. "Youngsters these days haven't got the time or inclination to work with stamps," he says. "But these medals seem to go over big."



The United States Mints stopped the  
purchase and sale of gold as of close  
of business on March 15, 1968.

ACCIDENT RECORD - BUREAU OF THE MINT

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AVERAGE EMPLOYEES</u>	<u>COINS PRODUCED</u>	<u>FREQUENCY RATE</u>	<u>SEVERITY RATE</u>
1960	828	2,802,241,716	4.1	88.0
1961	960	3,261,730,380	6.0	82.0
1962	1,061	3,393,069,537	10.0	110.8
1963	1,116	3,824,699,866	8.6	150.5
1964	1,235	5,575,831,590	16.4	197.4
1965	1,553	7,920,371,318	20.5	324.2
1966	2,128	9,549,488,374	11.3	162.8
1967	2,046	7,219,079,046	11.1	234.1



*Norma*



# TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

July 26, 1967

Miss Eva Adams  
Director of the Mint  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Adams:

Following is our visitor report for Fiscal 1967:

Visitors<sup>s</sup> at the Denver Mint

31,907	-	July	1966
65,286	-	Aug.	"
13,456	-	Sept.	"
7,550	-	Oct.	"
4,836	-	Nov.	"
6,834	-	Dec.	"
4,023	-	Jan.	1967
3,788	-	Feb.	"
9,884	-	Mar.	"
5,651	-	Apr.	"
11,725	-	May	"
<u>19,109</u>	-	June	"

184,049 - Total Fiscal 1967

You may be interested in the comprehensive table which we are enclosing.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent

Enclosure

# DENVER MINT VISITORS

## Totals by fiscal years - 1956-1967:

1956	- -	35,207
1957	- -	34,716
1958	- -	40,181
1959	- -	41,291
1960	- -	46,821
1961	- -	44,249
1962	- -	38,799
1963	- -	65,896
1964	- -	129,636
1965	- -	149,009
1966	- -	172,972
1967	- -	184,049

## Calendar Year 1966

Jan.	--	4,342
Feb.	--	3,642
Mar.	--	5,488
Apr.	--	8,475
May	--	10,959
June	--	30,568
July	--	31,907
Aug.	--	65,286
Sept.	--	13,456
Oct.	--	7,550
Nov.	--	4,836
Dec.	--	6,834

---

Total            193,343

## Fiscal Year 1966

July	--	34,802
Aug.	--	48,404
Sept.	--	10,735
Oct.	--	7,228
Nov.	--	3,211
Dec.	--	5,118
Jan.	--	4,342
Feb.	--	3,642
Mar.	--	5,488
Apr.	--	8,475
May	--	10,959
June	--	30,568

---

Total            172,972



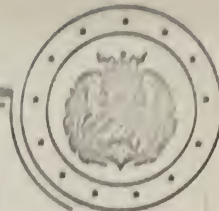
# RECEIVED TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEC 5 - 1966

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT  
U. S. MINT AT DENVER  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 30, 1966



## MINT DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES SPECIAL MINT SETS FOR 1967 AND TERMINATION OF ORDERING PERIOD FOR 1966 SETS AND RECORD COIN PRODUCTION IN 1966

Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint, announced today that persons desiring to order 1966 United States Special Mint Sets should have their orders postmarked before December 10, 1966. The orders should be sent to the United States Assay Office, San Francisco, California. That office will discontinue acceptance of orders for the 1966 Sets after that date. These sets, specially made for collectors, contain one each of the current issues of United States coins dated 1966 and sell for \$4.00.

All persons who order 1966 United States Special Mint Sets will receive order blanks late in December for the new 1967 sets.

On January 1, 1967, the United States Mint will resume normal dating of all United States coins with the year in which they are actually struck.

It is expected that during calendar year 1966 the Mints at Denver and Philadelphia, and the Assay Office at San Francisco, will strike 4.6 billion coins bearing the 1965 date and 4.7 billion coins bearing the 1966 date, plus a quarter of a billion 90 percent silver halves, quarters and dimes, struck early in 1966 while production of the new clad coins was being phased in. Total production of coins in 1966 would thus be 9.5 billion as a new record. Production in 1966 of coins with 1965 and 1966 dates would each be larger than production of coins bearing any previous date, with the exception of 1964, when 5.6 billion coins dated that year were produced.

# A Coin World Feature

## Twelve Month Mint Report

	1966 COINAGE TOTAL PIECES	1965 COINAGE TOTAL PIECES
<b>CENTS</b>		
January	245,105,000	276,585,000
February	292,755,000	244,455,000
March	375,490,000	267,290,000
April	333,640,000	339,685,000
May	87,920,900	306,615,000
June	23,160,000	185,293,300
July	135,709,000	244,870,000
August	403,375,000	196,985,000
September	444,070,000	178,120,000
October	644,390,000	247,140,000
November	423,525,000	257,800,000
December	270,526,200	319,564,800
Twelve Month Total	3,679,666,100	3,064,403,100
<b>NICKELS</b>		
January	45,040,000	144,432,000
February	44,568,000	182,244,000
March	31,700,000	194,608,000
April	7,723,380	194,556,000
May	3,516,000	202,840,000
June	12,000	182,901,380
July	240,000	162,124,000
August	5,680,000	226,000,000
September	18,256,000	218,400,000
October	22,936,000	150,764,000
November	40,004,000	150,824,000
December	67,070,700	6,458,940
Twelve Month Total	286,746,080	2,016,155,320
<b>DIMES</b>		
January	146,280,000	94,250,000
February	169,455,630	93,610,000
March	228,850,000	126,410,000
April	225,780,000	113,940,000
May	436,890,000	63,610,000
June	482,250,580	42,582,320
July	121,289,990	53,360,140
August	317,790,000	159,310,000
September	266,920,000	135,040,000
October	217,110,000	126,064,660
November	242,930,000	194,620,000
December	335,722,957	112,140,000
Twelve Month Total	3,191,269,157	1,314,937,120
<b>QUARTERS</b>		
January	229,812,865	59,716,000
February	136,160,000	62,900,000
March	185,960,000	66,184,000
April	177,604,000	75,436,000
May	270,080,000	115,316,000
June	276,775,000	82,354,723
July	82,658,540	89,812,000
August	163,992,000	112,860,600
September	162,184,000	154,760,000
October	181,612,000	177,855,252
November	172,504,000	140,376,240
December	138,547,917	201,329,720
Twelve Month Total	2,177,890,322	1,338,899,940
<b>HALVES</b>		
January	23,290,000	23,262,000
February	14,538,000	12,272,000
March	19,622,000	11,622,000
April	14,560,000	15,078,000
May	8,634,000	12,300,000
June	15,503,332	7,991,358
July	8,986,628	7,881,180
August	18,320,000	14,820,300



September	22,640,000	19,890,000
October	28,278,000	16,026,000
November	15,276,000	15,662,000
December	22,209,349	30,196,000

Twelve Month Total	211,916,715	185,975,838
--------------------	-------------	-------------

#### PROOF SETS

January	—0—	197,843
February	—0—	—0—
March	—0—	—0—
April	—0—	—0—
May	—0—	—0—
June	—0—	—0—
July	—0—	—0—
August	—0—	—0—
September	—0—	—0—
October	—0—	—0—
November	—0—	—0—
December	—0—	—0—

Twelve Month Total	—0—	197,843
--------------------	-----	---------

Current month-by-month production figures by individual Mints are no longer supplied on a monthly basis by the Treasury Department.

Coin  
12-1-17

Ten Month

# Mint Report

	1937	1936
	TOTAL PIECES	TOTAL PIECES
CENTS		
Jan.	100,495,000	245,105,000
Feb.	189,890,000	292,755,000
Mar.	201,365,000	375,490,000
Apr.	227,185,000	333,640,000
May	347,030,000	87,920,900
June	229,219,700	23,160,000
July	255,875,000	135,709,600
Aug.	353,110,000	403,375,000
Sept.	312,130,000	444,070,000
Oct.	296,840,000	644,390,000

Total 2,518,139,700 2,935,614,900

## NICKELS

Jan.	16,968,000	45,040,000
Feb.	16,152,000	44,568,000
Mar.	15,453,380	31,700,000
Apr.	-0-	7,723,380
May	-0-	3,516,000
June	-0-	12,000
July	11,488,000	240,000
Aug.	23,780,000	5,680,000
Sept.	17,692,000	18,256,000
Oct.	5,792,420	22,936,000

Total 107,325,800 179,671,350

## DIMES

Jan.	344,310,000	146,280,000
Feb.	352,160,000	169,455,630
Mar.	408,070,000	228,850,000
Apr.	219,880,000	225,780,000
May	163,980,000	436,890,000
June	95,853,300	482,259,580
July	104,330,000	121,289,930
Aug.	161,710,000	317,790,000
Sept.	108,620,000	266,920,000
Oct.	115,760,000	217,110,000

Total 2,075,673,300 2,612,616,200

## QUARTERS

Jan.	113,656,000	229,812,865
Feb.	103,500,000	138,160,000
Mar.	135,528,000	185,960,000
Apr.	208,980,000	177,604,000
May	230,384,000	270,080,000
June	121,746,100	276,775,000
July	120,408,000	82,658,540
Aug.	191,700,000	163,992,000
Sept.	147,164,000	162,184,000
Oct.	82,220,000	181,612,000

Total 1,455,286,100 1,865,833,405

## HALVES

Jan.	26,056,000	23,290,006
Feb.	30,752,000	14,598,000
Mar.	40,352,000	19,622,000
Apr.	30,858,000	14,560,000
May	34,378,000	8,634,000
June	22,370,978	15,503,332
July	25,294,000	8,986,028
Aug.	24,172,000	18,320,000
Sept.	18,178,000	22,640,000
Oct.	15,638,000	28,278,000

Total 267,448,978 174,431,366

## MINT SETS

Jan.	-0-	-0-
Feb.	-0-	-0-
Mar.	37,001	-0-
Apr.	260,010	-0-
May	265,000	-0-
June	135,140	2,350,000
July	142,000	10,000
Aug.	149,000	-0-
Sept.	297,000	152,000
Oct.	313,000	483,014

Total 1,598,151 2,995,014



*Coin Year 1967*  
12-3-67

Ten Month

# Mint Report

	1967	1966
	TOTAL PIECES	TOTAL PIECES
<b>CENTS</b>		
Jan.	100,495,000	245,105,000
Feb.	189,890,000	292,755,000
Mar.	201,365,000	375,490,000
Apr.	227,185,000	333,640,000
May	347,030,000	87,920,900
June	229,219,700	23,160,000
July	255,875,000	135,709,500
Aug.	358,110,000	403,375,000
Sept.	312,130,000	444,070,000
Oct.	296,840,000	644,390,000

Total 2,518,139,700 2,935,614,900

## NICKELS

Jan.	16,968,000	45,040,000
Feb.	16,152,000	44,568,000
Mar.	15,453,380	31,700,000
Apr.	-0-	7,723,380
May	-0-	3,516,000
June	-0-	12,000
July	11,488,000	240,000
Aug.	23,780,000	5,680,000
Sept.	17,692,000	18,256,000
Oct.	5,792,420	22,936,000

Total 107,325,800 179,671,380

## DIMES

Jan.	344,310,000	146,280,000
Feb.	352,180,000	169,455,620
Mar.	408,070,000	228,850,000
Apr.	219,880,000	225,780,000
May	168,980,000	436,890,000
June	95,853,300	482,250,580
July	104,330,000	121,269,990
Aug.	161,710,000	317,790,000
Sept.	108,620,000	266,920,000
Oct.	115,760,000	217,110,000

Total 2,075,673,300 2,612,616,200

## QUARTERS

Jan.	113,656,000	229,812,865
Feb.	103,500,000	138,160,000
Mar.	135,528,000	185,960,000
Apr.	208,980,000	177,604,000
May	239,384,000	270,080,000
June	121,746,100	276,775,000
July	120,408,000	82,658,540
Aug.	191,700,000	163,992,000
Sept.	147,164,000	162,184,000
Oct.	82,220,000	181,612,000

Total 1,455,286,100 1,865,838,405

## HALVES

Jan.	26,056,000	23,290,006
Feb.	30,752,000	14,598,000
Mar.	40,352,000	19,622,000
Apr.	30,858,000	14,560,000
May	34,378,000	8,634,000
June	22,370,978	15,503,332
July	25,294,000	8,986,028
Aug.	24,172,000	18,320,000
Sept.	18,178,000	22,640,000
Oct.	15,038,000	28,278,000

Total 267,448,978 174,431,366

## MINT SETS

Jan.	-0-	-0-
Feb.	-0-	-0-
Mar.	37,001	-0-
Apr.	260,010	-0-
May	265,000	-0-
June	135,140	2,350,000
July	142,000	10,000
Aug.	149,000	-0-
Sept.	287,000	152,000
Oct.	313,000	483,014

Total 1,598,151 2,995,014

# How to obtain \$**SILVER** from the U.S. **TREASURY** **AT 30% OFF!**

An old law signed by George Washington lets you obtain silver by mail directly from the U.S. Treasury at 30% below market price in exchange for Silver Certificates. Until now, only big-city banks, giant corporations, and a few big coin dealers knew how to use this easy mail-order method. It was completely unknown to the average coin collector. Now, for the first time, this little-known mail-order method is revealed for you in the best-selling new book "How to Obtain Silver from the U.S. Treasury and Sell it for a Profit!" It shows you with crystal-clear step-by-step instructions (including Federal Reserve Bank, New York Assay Office, and San Francisco Mint mailing forms) how to obtain Treasury silver nuggets and bars for your coin collection or for resale at a 30% profit in the spot, futures, numismatic, and foreign silver markets. Send for your copy today!

**USE THIS NO-RISK MONEY-BACK OFFER!** To obtain your copy postpaid without risking a penny, send only \$2 per copy (cash, check, or money order) to Silver Corporation of America, 9000 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069. If you are not 100% satisfied, simply return it within 3 days after you receive it for every penny of your \$2 back! (References: Dun & Bradstreet.)

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9000 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069

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If I am not 100% satisfied, I may return back within 3 days after I receive it for every penny of my \$2 back!

Name

Street

City

State  Zip

For rush air mail, check box ☐ enclose extra 50c (cash, check, m.e., or stamps).

Coin World - December 6, 1967



# STAMPING DIE

LN

In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed Steel

Hardened To Rockwell "C" 60 to 61

Pressure Used Not available

Material Composition Being Stamped 95% Copper; 5% Zinc; .050 thick

Rockwell C Hardness Of Stamping Material 78B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 12,000,000 (per punch between grindings)

## JEFFERSON NICKELS

Material Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed Steel

Hardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61

Press Pressure Used Not available

Material Composition Being Stamped 75% Copper; 25% Nickel; .0645" thick

Rockwell C Hardness Of Stamping Material 81B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 2,156,000 (per punch between grindings)

## ROOSEVELT DIME

## SILVER

Material Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed Steel

Hardened To Rockwell "C" 60 -61

Press Pressure Used Not available

Material Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver; 10% Copper; .0395" thick

Rockwell C Hardness Of Stamping Material 79-81 B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die (S) 3,990,000 (per punch between grindings)

## ROOSEVELT DIME

## CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed Steel

Hardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Cladding: 75% Copper, 25% Nickel; .0068" thick.Core: 100% Copper -- .027" thick.Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 63-65BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 3,990,000 (per punch between grindings)WASHINGTON QUARTERS SILVERMaterial Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed SteelHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver, 10% Copper; .0515" thick.Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 78-79BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 2,441,600 (per punch between grindings)WASHINGTON QUARTERS CLADMaterial Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed SteelHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Cladding: 75% Copper, 25% CuNi; .009" thick.Core: 100% Copper -- .036" thickRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 63-65BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die (13) 2,441,600 (per punch between grindings)KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS SILVERMaterial Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed SteelHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver, 10% Copper; .0667" thickRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 75-76 BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 6,160,000 (per punch between grindings)



## KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed SteelHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Cladding: 75% Copper, 25% Nickel; .010" thick.Core : 100% Copper; .046" thickRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 79-81BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 3,800,000 (per punch between grindings)Coining  
~~XXXXXXXX~~ DIES

## LINCOLN CENT

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 40 Tons Approx./CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 95% Copper; 5% ZincRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 5-10BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 1,500,000 strikes/die

## JEFFERSON NICKELS

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 85 Tons Approx./CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 75% Copper, 25% NickelRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 42-48BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 300,000 strikes/die

## ROOSEVELT Dimes

SILVER

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 35 Tons Approx. / CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver, 10% Copper

## KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Rex "A-A" High Speed SteelHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used Not availableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Cladding: 75% Copper, 25% Nickel; .010" thick.Core : 100% Copper; .046" thickRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 79-81BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 3,800,000 (per punch between grindings)

Coining

~~XXXXXXXX~~ DIES

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Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 40 Tons Approx./CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 95% Copper; 5% ZincRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 5-10BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 1,500,000 strikes/die

## JEFFERSON NICKELS

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 85 Tons Approx./CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 75% Copper, 25% NickelRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 42-48BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 300,000 strikes/die

## ROOSEVELT DIME

SILVER

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell "C" 60 - 61Press Pressure Used 35 Tons Approx. / CoinMaterial Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver, 10% Copper



Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 32-35B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 500,000

## ROOSEVELT DINES

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 Special

Hardened To Rockwell 60-61C

Press Pressure Used Not Available

Material Composition Being Stamped Same as blanking material

Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 5-10 B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 200,000 strikes/die

## WASHINGTON QUARTERS

SILVER

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 Special

Hardened To Rockwell 60 - 61 C

Press Pressure Used 100 tons/coin

Material Composition Being Stamped 90% Silver, 10% Copper

Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 32-35B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 400,000 strikes/die

## WASHINGTON QUARTERS

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 Special

Hardened To Rockwell 60-61 C

Press Pressure Used Not available

Material Composition Being Stamped Same as blanking material

Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 5-10B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 200,000 strikes/die

## KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

SILVER

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 Special

Hardened To Rockwell 60 - 61 C

Press Pressure Used 140 tons/coin

Material Composition Being Stamped Same as blanking material

Rockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 32-35 B

Quantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 600,000 strikes/die

KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell 60-61 CPress Pressure Used Not AvailableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Same as blanking materialRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 45-50 BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 250,000 strikes/die



KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

CLAD

Material Used In The Dies Carpenter No. 11 SpecialHardened To Rockwell 60-61 CPress Pressure Used Not AvailableMaterial Composition Being Stamped Same as blanking materialRockwell Hardness Of Stamping Material 45-50 BQuantity Of Parts Produced Per Die 250,000 strikes/die

If the Mint mark on a coin is in different positions, it would mean that different dies were used on each coin.

Per Harry Lawrence  
1/30/70



6/24/66

Stamping production 24 hrs.  
approx.

Linies 8,800,000 pcs or \$88,000

Quarters 4,480,000 pcs or \$1,120,000

Half Dollars 480,000 pcs or \$240,000

Total 13,760,000

Total \$2,240,000

57 pieces

Number of 1965 nickels produced - -  
from late December 1965 to Aug. 1, 1966:

1,858,872,330

To Clean Coins:

Try oxalic acid or  
acetic acid (Vinegar)  
or

Tri-sodium Phosphate

Per - Mr. Philippus 2/21/67



*For Information only*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. MINT

*Uncurrent*

The Mint of the United States was established at Philadelphia by a resolution of Congress dated April 2, 1792. The Act also provided for the coinage of gold eagles(\$10), half-eagles and quarter-eagles, the silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime (originally spelled "disme") and the half-disme or half dime, the copper cent and half-cent. According to the Treasury Department, the first coins struck were one-cent and half-cent pieces, in March of 1793 on a hand-operated press. In the museum of Congress Hall, Philadelphia, are exhibited a number of implements, etc., from the original mint, and some coins discovered when the old building was wrecked. These coins included half-dismes and the placard identifying them states that Washington furnished the silver and gave the coined pieces to his friends as souvenirs.

In addition to the Philadelphia Mint, the U. S. Government has from time to time established branch mints in various parts of the country. At the present time there are three U.S. Mints, located in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver; ~~however, coinage at the San Francisco Mint was suspended in March 1955.~~ These Mints operate individually under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, part of the United States Treasury Department. The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint consist of the manufacture of domestic and foreign coins; the acquisition of gold and silver, payments for which are made on the basis of Mint assays; the safeguarding of the Government's holdings of the monetary metals, including coins in processing stages until finished and issued to the Federal Reserve Banks; the refining of gold and silver, including the issuance of licenses for the acquisition, ownership, possession, use and exportation of gold for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes; and the production of medals and other decorations.

The San Francisco Mint ~~has been~~ <sup>was</sup> in operation ~~since~~ <sup>from</sup> 1854 <sup>To 1955 - See history of U.S. Mint at San Francisco. BM-30 (9/65)</sup> and the Denver Mint since 1906. A Mint was operated at New Orleans from 1838 to 1861 and again from 1879 to 1909. Mints were also in service at Carson City, Nevada, from 1870 to 1893; at Charlotte, North Carolina, from 1838 to 1861; and at Dahlonega, Georgia, from 1838 to 1861. In addition to the three coinage Mints under the Bureau of the Mint in Washington, there is a Gold Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, the U.S. Assay Office in New York, and its adjunct, the Silver Depository at West Point, New York. In March 1955 the Seattle Assay Office was closed and its functions absorbed by other offices.

Electrolytic refineries are maintained at the San Francisco and Denver Mints and the New York Assay Office. The Philadelphia Mint not only manufactures coin, but also makes the medals and awards for the Armed Services as well as the coinage dies for all the Mints. Until World War II, San Francisco rated second in size, with Denver trailing third.

In 1934, with the first rumblings of war, it was deemed advisable for many billions of gold bullion to be moved inland for safety. Consequently, in the fall of that year, Denver found itself on the receiving end of one of the largest movements of gold in world history. Two and one-half billions in gold bricks were transferred from the San Francisco Mint to Denver. Shipped by parcel post, the charges for the movement amounted to \$547,695.00. Despite the tremendous task and risk involved (each railroad car held approximately \$25 millions) the project was so well guarded by Federal soldiers, postal inspectors, Secret Service agents, railroad detectives and local police that it was completed without a black mark on the record.



Today, as a result of the constantly increasing demand for more coins and storage space, the Denver Mint has expanded and developed into the largest and most modern from the standpoint of coin production and of money and bullion stored. Denver was chosen for the major expansion since it was more centrally located for supplying the mid-section of the nation.

The Denver Mint, where <sup>58%</sup>~~60%~~ of the U.S. coins are manufactured, is operated much like a modern steel stamping manufacturing plant - except meticulous precautions are taken to protect and account for the 6 billions in precious metals stored there.

Waste is virtually unknown in the Mint. The Denver Mint goes to great lengths to reclaim every particle of valuable dust that might otherwise escape and be lost.

In 1936, when some of the walls and floors were dismantled to make way for new construction and enlarging of the storage vaults, approximately \$67,000 in gold sweeps were recovered. The dust had adhered to the walls, floor and machinery through the years despite the fact that the operating rooms and each piece of equipment receives a specially processed scouring each day.

Further precautions are taken in the refinery where the employees change their clothes in locker rooms, shower and then don their own clothes which have been untouched since their arrival that morning. Periodically work clothes, rags and even accumulated waste papers from lunches are burned, thus recovering a surprising amount of valuable metal dust. Even water from the refinery showers and basins flows into a large tank which is periodically cleaned out and the residue is added to the "sweeps," which amount to several thousand dollars each year.

WEIGHT OF NICKEL

77.16 Grains

5.0154 Grams

Per Harry Lawrence  
Coining Division



NEW COIN COMPOSITION

10¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 75% copper,  
25% nickel. Inside core - pure copper.

25¢ - Same as the 10¢ coin.

50¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 80% silver,  
20% copper. Inner core - 21.5% silver,  
78.5% copper. Overall composition is  
40% silver and 60% copper.

In all three coins, the two outside layers are  
metallurgically bonded to the inner layer.

*Per me chas Miller*

## EXCHANGE OF MUTILATED PAPER CURRENCY

Lawfully held paper currency of the United States (including national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes in process of retirement and Federal Reserve notes) when not so mutilated that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain, will be exchanged at its face amount. Such lawfully held paper currency, when so mutilated that less than three-fifths but clearly more than two-fifths of the original proportions remain, is exchangeable only by the Treasurer of the United States, at one-half the face amount of the whole note or certificate: Provided, however, that it may be exchanged at face amount upon compliance with the provisions of the following paragraph. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not exchangeable, unless accompanied by the evidence required in the following paragraph.

Fragments less than three-fifths, when identifiable as to denomination, kind, and genuineness, are exchangeable at the face amount of the whole note, only by the Treasurer of the United States, when accompanied by satisfactory proof that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. This proof should be in the form of an affidavit from the owner setting forth that he is the owner and the cause and manner of destruction. If, however, the owner cannot of his own knowledge swear to the facts as to destruction, an affidavit or affidavits from any other person or persons having knowledge of the facts will also be required.

Charred fragments which can be identified may be redeemable, but ashes too fine to be identified are worthless for redemption purposes.



COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The following is submitted for your information:

According to our records, Charles E. Barber designed a dime, quarter and half dollar. These coins were first minted in 1892 and not 1862 as stated in your letter. These coins were minted until 1916.

There was no particular reason for the Denver Mint producing the Barber dime from 1906 to 1914 other than that coinage production is determined by the Director of the Mint in Washington, D. C. This production is based on the demands and needs of the public and business.

The Denver Mint produced its first coin in 1906 and that coin was the quarter.

Owing to the slow, unsafe means of transportation and the availability of metals, Denver was chosen as the Mint site at that time.

We hope the above information has answered all of your questions.

There is no particular reason for the head on the Lincoln cent facing to the right rather than to the left as is the case with our other coins. The artist who designed the Lincoln cent chose this particular posture for the cent and it was accepted.

(Per Mr. Chas. M. Miller, 10/3/67)

The Denver Mint produces about 58% of our United States coins. The remaining 42% is produced by Philadelphia Mint and the San Francisco Assay Office.

(Per Mr. Chas. M. Miller, 10/3/67)

## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

Information regarding coinage production, that is, the number of coins produced during a specific period, is compiled in the office of the Bureau of the Mint in Washington, D. C. and ~~is~~ <sup>ARE</sup> released to the public from time to time by that office only. These figures are not released by Denver, Philadelphia or San Francisco Mints. 15

X  
Planchets are of uniform thickness before being struck simultaneously by upper and lower dies. As the metal flows under the extreme pressure of striking, it moves into the design on each die. It is, therefore, the filling in of the design which causes the thickness of the finished coin to be different at various points on the coin. (dictated by Mr. Reddish).

Old alloys used in the composition of the coins of the United States were as follows:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Alloy</u>	<u>Composition</u>
Dollar	Coin Silver	90% Silver - 10% Copper
Half dollar	"	"
Quarter dollar	"	"
Dime	"	"
Nickel (five cent)	Cupro-nickel	75% Copper - 25% Nickel
Cent (penny)	Bronze	95% Copper - 5% Zinc

Proof coin sets produced by the Mint during the following years:

1954 - 233,350	1959 - 1,149,291
1955 - 378,200	1960 - 1,691,602
1956 - 669,384	1961 - 3,028,244
1957 - 1,247,952	1962 - 3,218,019
1958 - 875,652	1963 - 3,075,645

The Denver Mint has nothing available to the public in the way of film or slides. Our only film, "A Trip Through the Mint," was taken out of circulation several years ago. It is our understanding that if a coin club is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association, such a club may obtain this film by writing that Association at 6720 North Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60645.

For information on handling checks, refer to a book on Money & Banking, or possibly the Federal Reserve System.



## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The Denver Mint does not produce medals. All inquiries regarding medals should be addressed to the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130. Price of Medals: ~~#3.00~~ *5.00*

### Alloy Composition of new clad coins:

10¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 75% copper - 25% nickel.  
Inside core is pure copper.

25¢ - Same as the 10¢ coin.

50¢ - Two (2) outside layers - 80% silver and 20% copper.  
Inner core - 21.5% silver and 78.5% copper. Overall composition - 40% silver and 60% copper.

In all three coins, the two outside layers are metallurgically bonded to the inner layer.

(Information obtained from Mr. Chas. Miller 10/4/65.)

### Number of reeds on coin:

Dollar ----- 189  
Half dollar ----- 150  
Quarter ----- 119  
Dime ----- 111

### Presidents on Currency

\$1.00	-----	Washington
2.00	-----	Jefferson
5.00	-----	Lincoln
10.00	-----	Hamilton ( <i>Sec. of Treasury</i> )
20.00	-----	Jackson
50.00	-----	Grant
100.00	-----	Franklin
500.00	-----	McKinley
1,000.00	-----	Cleveland
5,000.00	-----	Madison
10,000.00	-----	S. P. Chase (Justice of the Supreme Court)
100,000.00	-----	Woodrow Wilson

FREAKS, IRREGULARS, DEFECTS, ODDITIES (FIDOS)

STOCK OF UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS

(Specified Dates)

<u>End of Month</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Held in Treasury</u>	<u>Held in Federal Reserve Banks</u>	<u>In Circulation</u>
June 1957	\$488,435,800	\$229,200,021	\$ 6,628,920	\$252,606,859
December 1957	488,375,900	219,037,688	6,382,422	262,955,790
June 1958	488,246,700	213,311,029	7,008,444	267,927,227
December 1958	488,132,100	202,685,284	7,401,419	278,045,397
June 1959	488,046,100	194,411,064	8,143,867	285,491,169
December 1959	487,835,700	182,296,259	7,932,174	297,607,267
June 1960	487,773,300	174,314,287	8,376,508	305,082,505
December 1960	487,668,100	161,210,975	7,131,361	319,325,764
June 1961	487,589,300	149,172,946	9,745,018	328,671,336
December 1961	487,439,800	130,137,226	11,041,402	346,261,172
June 1962	487,355,300	115,487,279	12,278,324	359,589,697
December 1962	486,534,400	94,007,144	7,766,334	384,760,922
June 1963	486,017,400	65,760,615	8,768,069	411,488,716
December 1963	484,786,700	28,466,127	4,526,049	451,794,524



SILVER DOLLAR COINAGE

Act Apr. 2, 1792:		
From 1792 to 1805 -----	\$1,439,517	
During 1836 -----	<u>1,000</u>	
		\$ 1,440,517
Act Jan. 18, 1837: From 1839 to Feb. 12, 1873 ----		6,590,721
Act Feb. 28, 1878 (Bland-Allison Act) -----		378,166,793
Act July 14, 1890 (Sherman Act), to date of repeal of purchasing clause thereof Oct. 31, 1893 ----	36,087,285	
Act Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898 -----	42,139,872	
Act June 13, 1898, war revenue bill -----	<u>108,800,188</u>	
		187,027,345
Act Mar. 3, 1887 and 1891, trade-dollar conversion		5,078,472
Act Apr. 23, 1918, Pittman Act replacement (re- presents equivalent number of dollars converted into bullion - 259,121,554 for export to India and 11,111,168 for domestic subsidiary coin):		
Old design, since Feb. 21, 1921 -----	86,730,000	
Peace dollar, since Dec. 21, 1921 -----	<u>183,502,722</u>	
		270,232,722
Act May 12, 1933 (sec. 43), Executive proclamation, Dec. 21, 1933 -----		7,021,528
Act June 19, 1934 (sec. 7), Executive proclamation, Aug. 9, 1934 -----		53,029
		<hr/>
Total -----		855,611,127

# COIN LETTER INFORMATION

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE DENVER MINT

Mr. Frank M. Downer ----- 1904 - 1913  
Mr. Thomas Annear ----- 1913 - 1921  
Mr. Robert J. Grant ----- 1921 - 1923  
Mr. Frank E. Shepard ----- 1923 - 1933  
Mr. Mark A. Skinner ----- 1933 - 1942  
Mr. Moses E. Smith ----- 1943 - 1952  
Mrs. Gladys P. Morelock ----- 1952 - 1953  
Mrs. Alma K. Schneider ----- 1953 - 1961  
Mrs. Fern V. Miller ----- 1961 - ~~Present~~ 1967  
Mrs. Marian N. Rossmiller ---- 1967 - ~~Present~~ 1969  
MRS. BETTY HIGBY - - - - - 1969 - ~~Present~~

### COIN

### DESIGNER

Buffalo Nickel ----- James E. Fraser  
Jefferson Nickel ----- Felix Schlag  
Liberty Dime (Mercury) ----- A. A. Weinman  
Roosevelt Dime ----- John R. Sinnock  
Washington Quarter ----- John Flanagan  
Liberty Walking Half Dollar ----- A. A. Weinman  
Franklin-Liberty Bell Half Dollar ----- John R. Sinnock  
Kennedy Half Dollar ----- Gilroy Roberts



## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The first coins struck at the Denver Mint in 1906 were quarter dollars. Cents were not struck until 1911. This was probably due to the fact that the supply of cents on hand was sufficient. STEEL CENTS WERE NOT STRUCK in 1944. It would be impossible to tell how many 1960 small date cents were struck.

Coinage production at the Mints is determined by the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C. on the basis of public demand. This production varies from time to time. The Mints ship coin to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks as directed by the Bureau of the Mint. The Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks ship coins to member (local) banks. The local banks put the coins into circulation. After coins reach the Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks, the Mints no longer have any responsibility for them.

Coins are manufactured by three Mints located at Denver, San Francisco and Philadelphia. The responsibility of coinage distribution rests with the Director of the Mint. The Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks make requisition upon the Director of the Mint for the denominations and amount of coins required to meet the demands of business. The Director, in turn, arranges with the Mints for shipment of the coins to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branch Banks.

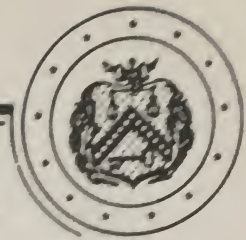
On the Morgan Type or Liberty Head dollar, the "u" in the word "Trust" in the motto "In God We Trust" is rounded. The de Francisci or Peace Type dollar has the formalized "u" with the "V" appearance. It was designed that way and all dollars from 1921 to 1935 have the same formalized "u". This is often seen also in the carved mottos on public buildings.

From January 1961 through June 1961, the Denver Mint manufactured 715,477,400 cents. No information is available as to whether Philadelphia 1960 cents (without mint marks) are scarce.

The one cent piece, 1959-D which is only half the thickness of a regular penny, was struck from a thin blank. In 1944 and 1945, both ten and twenty centavos were manufactured at the Denver Mint. (This information was obtained from Mr. Walter Judge).

A silver dollar is composed of 90% silver and 10% copper. It weighs 412.5 grains or .859375 of a troy ounce. It contains 371.25 grains of silver or .7734375 of a troy ounce.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT



WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 6, 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## LYNDON B. JOHNSON PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL NOW ON SALE AT THE MINT

The Lyndon B. Johnson Medal has been added to the Presidential Series of medals available for purchase from the Bureau of the Mint, Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint announced today.

The Johnson Presidential Medal may be obtained from the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19130. The cost is \$3.00 including postage. The medal is of Mint bronze, and is three inches in diameter.

The front or obverse of the medal contains a likeness of the President modeled by Gilroy Roberts, Chief Sculptor of the Mint. Around the border is the inscription Lyndon B. Johnson.

The back or reverse has an adaptation of the Seal of the President of the United States in the center. Above, around the border, are the words, President of the United States. Beneath the eagle in the seal is November 22, 1963, the date upon which President Johnson took office. Below and around the border is an inscription from the President's address before the Joint Session of Congress on November 27, 1963: We will serve all the Nation, - a united people with a united purpose. - Lyndon B. Johnson. The reverse of the medal is the work of Frank Gasparro, Assistant Chief Sculptor of the Mint.

The Presidential Medal Series includes medals for all former Presidents of the United States. Individual medals or the entire series may be purchased from the Philadelphia Mint.

o0o



The United States Mints are under the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Mint in Washington, D. C. The Director of the Bureau of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, as are Superintendents and Assayers at the Mints in Denver and Philadelphia. These officials retain their positions until a change in administration takes place. The <sup>Deputy</sup> ~~Assistant~~ Director of the Bureau of the Mint, the <sup>Deputy</sup> ~~Assistant~~ Superintendents of the Mints, Officers in Charge of the Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, the San Francisco Assay Office, and the New York Assay Office as well as all other employees, are under Civil Service.

We are in receipt of your letter of March 30, 1963, and are answering your questions as best we can.

1. How many pounds or tons of copper does it take to make 8 million pennies?

There are 147 pennies to a pound.

2. About how many pennies are made a year in your mint?

Approximately 6 million pennies are manufactured per day.

3. How many pennies can be made a second?

145

4. Are most of the pennies made near the beginning of the year, the middle of the year or the end of the year?

There is no set time when "most of the pennies" are manufactured. It depends on coinage demand. Coinage production is determined by the Bureau of the Mint on the basis of public demand.



Information concerning United States  
One Cent Coins

Each year the Engraver prepares from the master original a new Year's obverse master die on which he engraves the new date elements. From this master die, all production stamping dies are made. In connection with his subsequent maintenance of this master die, he may find it necessary to deepen, sharpen, or soften a die detail, such as a new date element, in order to produce working dies of satisfactory quality and life. The situation requires, and the Engraver is permitted, a working latitude in this matter. The difference in date sizes which have appeared on some coins have been due to the normal Mint practice here described.

X All dies are made without the Mint mark. The "D" is placed on Denver dies with a positioner when ordered. There should be practically no difference in position of the Mint marks. (This information obtained from Mr. Walter Judge on 5/10/61.)

The thinner spots on the border of a coin are due to the die design. A coin with a high relief at the top and bottom of the head will have the thinner spot at these points. When the coin is struck, metal to fill the deeper cavity has to come from somewhere, so the border is robbed of a small amount to accomplish this. This not only applies to the cent and nickel, but also to the dime, quarter and half dollar, and not only to 1959, but also to prior years. As far as the small "o", the coins were designed with a small "o" as was the Franklin half dollar. These cannot be considered as flaws. (Information from Mr. Walter Judge).

Gold coins were discontinued in 1933, at which time all gold coins were recalled by the Government and the price of gold raised.

The Mints do not have a staff of persons to design coins. Designs are usually submitted by several artists and one is chosen by the Treasury Department. Several of the designers have been employed at the Philadelphia Mint.

## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The initials "JS" appearing on the Roosevelt dime and "JRS" on the Benjamin Franklin half dollar are those of the designer, John<sup>R</sup> Sinnock. Mr. Sinnock, deceased, was the Chief Engraver, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dimes bearing the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt were first issued to the public on the 30th of January 1946 with distribution through the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches in the usual manner. This design will continue in use for 25 years from the date of adoption unless changed by an Act of Congress. The last coinage of the Winged Liberty or so-called "Mercury" dimes, the type minted from 1916 through 1945, was in November of 1945. No Roosevelt dimes were struck during the calendar year 1945.

The following publications are now out of print and are no longer available for distribution:

1. Domestic Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States since Organization to include the Year 1935.
2. Monetary Units and Coinage Systems of the Principal Countries of the World.
3. Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa. published in 1912-13-14 and the supplement, Catalogue of Coins of the United States, published in 1928.

Metals for coinage such as copper, nickel, zinc and tin, are obtained through United States Government contracts with various metal companies. The silver used for coinage is obtained principally through various silver deposits made by mining companies and from old or uncurrent coin. Old or uncurrent coins are removed from circulation by banks and returned to the Mints by the Federal Reserve Banks, where they are re-melted and used for new coinage.

The Franklin Liberty Bell half dollar was released on April 30, 1948. There are 16.969 silver dollars in one avoirdupois pound.



# DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED BY MINTS

## Calendar Year 1956

<u>Philadelphia Mint</u>			<u>Denver Mint</u>	
Half Dollars	-	\$ 2,016,000.00	\$	-0-
Quarter Dollars	-	11,036,000.00		8,083,625.00
Dimes	-	10,864,000.00		10,801,510.00
Nickels	-	1,760,800.00		3,361,147.00
Cents	-	4,207,450.00		10,982,011.00

## Calendar Year 1957

Half Dollars	-	\$ 2,557,000.00	\$	9,983,425.00
Quarter Dollars	-	11,633,000.00		19,481,040.00
Dimes	-	16,016,000.00		11,335,433.00
Nickels	-	1,920,400.00		6,841,445.00
Cents	-	2,825,400.00		10,513,420.00

## Calendar Year 1958

Half Dollars	-	\$ 2,021,000.00	\$	11,981,206.00
Quarter Dollars	-	1,590,000.00		19,531,225.00
Dimes	-	3,191,000.00		13,656,460.00
Nickels	-	854,400.00		8,412,456.00
Cents	-	2,525,250.00		8,009,533.00

## 1959 Cents:

January	-----	126,705,000 pieces
February	-----	126,595,000 pieces
March	-----	87,505,000 pieces

As requested in your letter we are sending you a list of coins and their face value, which were minted at the Denver Mint from the time of its organization in 1906 through December 31, 1954:

Dollars:	\$ 47,406,100.00
Halves	100,445,416.50
Quarters	107,148,075.00
Dimes	118,596,730.00
Nickels	39,162,134.50
Cents	55,167,725.00

Coins struck at the Denver mint during the calendar year 1955 are as follows:

Quarters	\$ 795,600.00
Dimes	1,395,900.00
Nickels	3,723,205.00
Cents	5,632,575.00

So far in 1956, the following coins have been struck

<u>January:</u>	Quarters	\$ 506,000.00
	Dimes	1,470,400.00
	Nickels	104,600.00
	Cents	700,750.00

<u>February:</u>	Quarters	189,000.00
	Cents	633,850.00

<u>March:</u>	Quarters	741,000.00
	Dimes	1,424,000.00
	Cents	650,600.00

<u>April:</u>	Quarters	461,000.00
	Dimes	1,530,650.00
	Nickels	165,373.70
	Cents	1,006,374.74

<u>May:</u>	Quarters	601,000.00
	Nickels	989,800.00
	Cents	880,100.00

<u>June:</u>	Quarters	159,200.00
	Dimes	15,180.00
	Nickels	346,935.00
	Cents	497,436.00

<u>July:</u>	Quarters	632,000.00
	Dimes	787,000.00
	Nickels	647,400.00
	Cents	908,950.00

*There are 1,000 released in  
Baaap shipped to Fed.  
Denver Banker. Weight  
60 lbs.*



Composition of the 54

## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The composition of the 5 cent coin (nickel) has been 75% copper and 25% nickel since it was first coined in 1866. During World War II, the coinage of nickel was discontinued and a 5 cent coin of the following composition was substituted: 35% silver, 56% copper, 9% manganese. These coins were minted from October 1942 until December 31, 1945 when they were discontinued. They may be distinguished from the nickel coins by a large mint mark over the dome of Monticello on the reverse side. Coinage of the 5 cent (nickel) was resumed in January 1945 with the composition unchanged from pre-war time.

The "W" on the Liberty Head dime stands for Adolph A. Wienman, the designer. The mint mark on all coins except the one cent piece is on the reverse side instead of the obverse. There is no such coin as a bronze five cent piece. The Denver Mint produced 53,432,000 cupro-nickel 5 cent pieces during calendar year 1941. The number of Lincoln cents struck at the Denver Mint in calendar year 1951: 625,355,000 pieces.

The word "specie" refers to coin, usually composed of silver or gold.

Jefferson nickels were first stamped in 1938. The design of the nickel has remained the same except for change of the location of the mint mark during World War II.

Total coinage of all the mints from 1948 through 1955 is as follows:

1948	-	802,922,066
1949	-	911,257,226
1950	-	497,271,759
1951	-	1,157,820,778
1952	-	1,551,096,448
1953	-	1,619,562,894
1954	-	1,451,654,402
1955	-	936,871,253

There were 1,093,838,670 steel pennies minted in 1943.



## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

Pennies are legal tender and limited to payment of 25¢, however, a creditor may accept a large payment in pennies if he so desires. (1950 Report, page 67).

All gold coin contains 90% gold and 10% copper. Fifty dollar gold pieces have been minted in one year only since the organization of the Mints. That year was 1915. This was for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. \$75,450 octagonal and \$75,500 round fifty dollar gold pieces were struck.

Diameter of \$20.00 gold piece - 1.350 inches.  
Diameter of silver dollar - 1.500 inches.  
Diameter of half dollar - 1.205 inches.

Half dollars were not coined at the Denver Mint in 1955. Denver Mint coinage during calendar year 1955 was as follows:

Quarters -----	795,600
Dimes -----	1,395,900
Nickels -----	3,723,205
Pennies -----	5,632,575

While we sometimes cannot make special tabulations regarding coinage production, we attempt to furnish any information we have already compiled (Letter MMR 2/17/56).

Once in a while in stamping, there is a come-together on the dies where there is not a blank between them. This injures the dies. The dies are then taken out of the press and polished with a piece of crocus cloth on a stick or sometimes with a very fine stone. When the dies of the three-legged buffalo nickels were polished, it obliterated the fourth leg. A number of these were made and delivered to the Cashier. It was thought that all of these defective coins were caught, but apparently they were not because some of them got into circulation. The right foreleg was missing on the Buffalo Nickel minted in 1937. The stamping of this nickel was not intentional. It is impossible to say how many found their way into circulation.

Worn and mutilated coin is removed from circulation by various banks and sent to Federal Reserve Banks of their districts. The Federal Reserve Banks review this coin and then send it to the Mints. This uncurrent coin is melted and used for recoinage.

## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

### Kinds & denominations of Gold coins

	Values	Diameter
	DOLLARS	INCHES
Double Eagle -----	\$20.00	1.350
Eagle -----	10.00	1.060
Half Eagle -----	5.00	.848
Quarter Eagle -----	2.50	.700
Dollar -----	1.00	.585

### Kinds & denominations of Silver and Clad coins

	Values	Diameter (inches)
Dollar -----	\$1.00	1.5
Half dollar -----	.50	1.205
Quarter dollar -----	.25	.955
Dime -----	.10	.705

All old coins returned to the Mint are known as uncurrent coins and cannot be sold for numismatic purposes. It is, therefore, impossible to comply with any request to obtain such coins from the Mint.

Lincoln cents struck at the Denver Mint in calendar year 1951 - 625,355,000 pieces.

There is no such coin as a bronze 5¢ piece. The Denver Mint produced 53,432,000 cupro-nickel 5¢ pieces during the calendar year 1951.

<u>1950</u>	Booker T. Washington half dollars -----	\$6,002
	Half Dollars -----	4,015,800
	Quarter Dollars -----	5,268,900
	Dimes -----	4,680,300
	Nickels -----	131,501.50
	Cents -----	6,253,550

There are 480 grains in a troy ounce and 14.58-1/3 troy ounces in an avoirdupois pound.



## COIN LETTER INFORMATION

The Following publications are now out of print:

1. Information relating to United States Coins and Medals.
2. Monetary Units and Coinage Systems of the Principal Countries of the World.
3. Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals, published in 1912-13-14.
4. Supplement, Catalogue of Coins of the United States (1928).
5. Monetary System of the United States.
6. Coinage Laws of the United States.
7. Coins and Currency of the United States.

From January 1959 thru September 1959, there were 2,283,442,376 coins struck by the Denver and Philadelphia Mints.

1942	-----	3 pence	-----	16,000,000
1942	-----	6 pence	-----	12,000,000
1943	-----	3 pence	-----	16,000,000
1943	-----	6 pence	-----	8,000,000

The solution used to clean nickel and cent blanks is composed of cream of tartar, soap bark and Ivory Soap Flakes. Ammonium bicarbonate is added in the cleaning of silver blanks.

The lubricant used in milling the coins is paraffin oil.

No lubricant is used in the stamping process. The blanks are slightly oiled after annealing and cleaning before they are milled. Paraffin oil is used for this purpose.

We would have no way of knowing how many millions of pieces are made as the result of any particular minor change.

The relative orientation of the obverse and reverse sides of a coin is not specified by statute. The Mint, at the time of the first coinage in 1793, adopted the "coin turn" of 180 degrees.

There were six (6) stamping presses in the Denver Mint in 1925.

Most Mint stamping presses can be used to coin any of the U. S. denominations. The number of presses committed to a specific denomination depends upon the coin demand situation as expressed in a specific press program. The number of pieces struck from a single pair of dies varies, depending upon the quality of steel, quality of die fabrications,

amount and character of relief on the design, quality of coinage blanks, and other production factors. Dies are ordered from the Mint Engraver by the Superintendent of the Coining Division, based on his estimate of die requirements for the projected stamping program.

Stamping programs are set up so as to make the most efficient use of the Mint's production equipment in view of the revealed demand for certain denominations at the time. Dies are retired and replaced when worn, cracked, or otherwise unfit.

The procedure for getting new designs for coins is not standard. For Example, the new cent reverse design was selected in a competition in which 75 people submitted designs. At other times, engravers at the Philadelphia Mint have created designs which were accepted by Congress.

The new design of the cent does not have Lincoln's home, but rather a reproduction of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., The same design appears on the reverse five dollar bill.

No pictures showing mint operations are available.



APR 10

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

*For Information  
Only**Document  
For Information  
Only*THE MONEY STORY

We receive many inquiries, particularly from some young students asking about the background of money and how it is made. It is for this reason that we have prepared the following information which might prove interesting.

To begin, maybe you would like to take a little peek back to the dawn of history and see WHY is money before we see how it is made.

Of course, you know that years ago the barter system was in effect instead of money. At another time, laborers were paid in the commodity that they manufactured rather than money. We can easily see the inconvenience of these customs. It sometimes worked out all right for the man who was a baker - he could take his pay in bread - but the poor fellow who made wheelbarrows and windmills had a difficult time trying to trade his wares for food and clothing for the family. After all, the butcher may already HAVE 25 or 30 wheelbarrows!

In view of this inconvenience, it became apparent early in history that a commodity should be available for easy exchange. It was also apparent that this commodity should have SIX very special qualities in order to do the job properly. These qualities were (and are) Cognizability, Divisibility, Durability, Portability, Homogeneity and Stability. Let us look at each of these qualities:

**COGNIZABILITY** - The word "recognize" comes from the same root - it means the commodity should be readily distinguishable. In short, the butcher and baker will not have to examine it at great length to recognize what it is.

**DIVISIBILITY** - A commodity that can be readily divided so that the several parts will have the same value as the whole. This quality is not prevalent in many substances. Take diamonds, for instance. A large diamond may be of very great value, but if it is cut up into smaller stones their sum would not nearly equal the value of the one large stone.

**DURABILITY** - Something that will not wear out. Cloth and food do not possess this quality and it is most desirable, particularly if you want to save.

**PORTABILITY** - Easy to carry. This was the trouble with the windmills!



HOMOGENEITY - Remember homogenized milk? That is milk with the same amount of cream throughout the entire bottle. For a metal to have this quality it must be capable of being divided into hundreds of parts and still retain value. For an illustration, take a block of gold about the size of a box of safety matches. This gold is worth about \$35.00 per ounce. It is so homogeneous, though, that if you chipped a little piece of it off - about the size of a pencil point - that little chip would also be worth \$35.00. *per oz.*

STABILITY - It must retain its value. It must be scarce enough to make it valuable and yet plentiful enough to meet the demands for it.

There are very few substances that have ALL these qualities and two of them are

### GOLD AND SILVER

and that is why gold and silver are used as monetary metals. Of course, copper, nickel, and other metals have these qualities but are of less value; these metals are usually used for what is termed "minor coinage."

Since we now have this little background, we will begin to answer your question concerning how money is made. First, we'll find out what it is made of.

Silver coins in the U.S. are composed of 90% silver and 10% copper. Cents are made of 95% copper and 5% zinc. Nickels are made of 75% copper and 25% nickel. It's interesting to note that although they are termed "nickels" there is more copper than nickel in their content.

The first operation is called the "make-up." This department takes the pure metal (in a dry state) and assembles the proper proportions to make the coin. For example, they would take an amount of pure silver and weigh it on very delicate scales and find it weighs 9,000 ounces; they would then add 1,000 ounces of copper so that the grand total would be 10,000 ounces, of which 90% is silver and 10% is copper. This material is then sent to the Melting Room where it is put into a furnace and brought to a molten state. The metal is then poured into ingots and here's where homogeneity is apparent - the first drop poured will contain 90% silver and the last drop will contain 90% silver.

These ingots (you might call them slabs) are about 60" long, 12" wide and 1-3/4" thick. When they are thoroughly cooled, the ingots are passed through huge steel rolls. They become thinner each time they pass through. This is done several times until the ingot is the thickness of the coin desired. Naturally, as the ingot becomes thinner its length increases. By the time the rolling is finished, the ingot has been changed in form to a strip over 135 feet long.



These strips are then put through a blanking press. This press punches out round blanks much in the manner of cutting cookies from soft dough.

These blanks are then taken to the Annealing and Cleaning Room where they are carefully heat-treated so as to make them a trifle softer. They are then cleaned and dried.

After annealing and cleaning, the blanks are put through milling or up-setting machines to give them that little "up-sweep" about the rim of the coin.

The blanks are then sent to the Press Room where machines stamp them simultaneously with obverse and reverse dies (heads and tails).

The coins are then considered finished and the only operation left is the counting and bagging. All of the machines described are quite huge and operate very rapidly so that tremendous quantities may be turned out in one day. The coins are shipped to the Federal Reserve banks which in turn distribute them to commercial banks throughout the country.

A lot of people think paper money is made by the Mint, but it is not. Paper money is made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. The Mint makes only "hard" money. It also makes money for foreign governments, when possible, as well as special Congressional medals honoring outstanding citizens, service medals for the Armed Forces, and for other Government agencies, plus a selection of medals of historical interest which the public may purchase.

There are a lot of interesting items about money. Did you know that the "Widow's Mite" that you read about in Bible History was actually a coin and was once on display at the Philadelphia Mint? It since has been moved to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The real name of this piece was the Lepton; it was worth about 2/10ths of a cent. The little "Lepton," translated "mite," is the lowest denomination of money mentioned in the sacred writings.

Did you know that a silver dollar weighs more than two halves - or four quarters - or ten dimes? The amount of silver in a silver dollar has remained the same since the passage of the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792. From 1792 until 1853, United States silver coins contained weights of pure silver proportional to the weight of the dollar piece; that is, two halves, four quarters, ten dimes, or twenty half dimes (5¢ coins), contained as much pure silver as a dollar piece.

Did you know that the words "In God We Trust" began to appear on U. S. coin during the Civil War? It was the idea of a Pennsylvania clergyman who suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury that a reference to God on our coin would "place us openly under Divine protection we have personally claimed."

The law permits the design of our U. S. coin to be changed every 25 years. This does not mean that it MUST be changed after 25 years but that it CANNOT be changed any sooner, except by Act of Congress.

Speaking of designs, some engravers place their initials on coins that they have designed. If you look at the Roosevelt dime you will see the initials JS just to the left of the date. These are the initials of the late John Sinnock, Engraver at the Philadelphia Mint, who created the design.

You may never have noticed, but the designer of the Lincoln cent, Victor D. Brenner, has his initials on this coin, too. You might have to use a magnifying glass to see them, but the letters VDB are visible on Lincoln's shoulder - right near the rim of the coin. The reverse design of the cent was changed in 1959 to depict the Lincoln Memorial. The designer is Frank Gasparro of the Philadelphia Mint. His initials FG may be seen at the right of the base of the steps. If you examine this reverse very closely (possibly under a magnifying glass) you will note that the statue of Mr. Lincoln can be seen within the Memorial.

The Mint at Denver places a very small D on coins they manufacture; the Mint at San Francisco used a very small S. On silver coins and the 5-cent coins you will find these Mint marks on the reverse. On the cent, the Mint mark is on the obverse (heads) just under the date.

Philadelphia, being the oldest Mint does not put a Mint mark on its coin. There is one exception to this, though. During the last war, nickel was very scarce and we made 5-cent coin from a composition that did not contain nickel; the alloy was 56% copper, 35% silver and 9% manganese. In order to identify this type of coin readily, Philadelphia placed a P atop Monticello on the reverse.

There are some interesting things about paper money, too. It seems that the designers endeavor to have a connection between the person who appears on the front and the building that appears on the back. For instance:



<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Face</u>	<u>Back</u>
\$ 2.00	Jefferson	Monticello (his home)
5.00	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
10.00	Hamilton	Treasury (he was the first Secretary of the Treasury)
20.00	Jackson	White House (it was named White House during his term)
50.00	Grant	Capitol (completed during his term)
100.00	Franklin	Independence Hall

The larger bills do not have buildings on the back. Instead, they have the value in very ornate figures.

\$ 500.00	McKinley	\$ 5,000.00	Madison
1,000.00	Cleveland	10,000.00	Chase
	\$100,000.00		Wilson

The \$10,000.00 bill is the largest circulated. The \$100,000.00 bill is a gold certificate issued only to Federal Reserve banks.

A ton of gold is worth \$1,020,833.33.

A pound of pennies is about \$1.45.

An ounce of silver will make \$1.38+ in halves, quarters or dimes.

An ounce of silver will make \$1.29+ in silver dollars. (Remember, dollars are heavier.)

To return to paper money for a moment, you may have noticed that we omitted discussing the \$1.00 bill. This denomination, years ago, had Washington on the face and a large "ONE" on the back. In 1935, the present type bill was issued - with the Great Seal of the United States on the reverse.

This Seal is quite interesting. On the front of it is the familiar American eagle with a shield, grasping an olive branch in one talon and arrows in the other talon, surmounted by thirteen stars and the Latin motto "E Pluribus Unum."

The reverse of the Great Seal shows an unfinished pyramid, surmounted by an eye in a triangular glory. The pyramid bears in Roman numerals the year of the Declaration of Independence, 1776.

Above the eye is the Latin motto "Annuit Coeptis," meaning "He (God) favored our undertakings." The motto at the bottom is "Novus Ordo Seclorum" and is translated as "A new order of the ages." The eye and triangular glory symbolize an all-seeing Deity. The pyramid is the symbol of strength and its unfinished condition denotes the belief of the designers of the Great Seal that there was still work to be done. Both the mottoes on the reverse of the Seal are condensations of excerpts from Virgil's "Aeneid."

The first committee on the Great Seal was formed on the afternoon of July 4, 1776, and consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The Great Seal as finally adopted was largely the work of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, and William Barton, a private citizen of Philadelphia. The design was officially adopted on June 20, 1782, by Fundamental Law. The Great Seal was again ratified after the Constitution was adopted in 1789.

The San Francisco Mint ceased coining in 1955, and now operates as an Assay Office. The Mints at Philadelphia and Denver are open to visitors and have tours that enable you to see the actual processes. If you are ever in either of these cities you will find a trip through the Mint very interesting.



TITLE 31--MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter II--Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter C--Office of the Treasurer of the United States

PART 361--DISTRIBUTION OF UNCIRCULATED COINS FOR COLLECTION PURPOSES

Part 361, Subchapter C, Chapter II, Title 31, of the Code of Federal Regulations of the United States, is hereby revised effective January 1, 1960, to read as follows:

361.0 Distribution of sets of uncirculated coins.

The Treasurer of the United States is authorized to furnish during each calendar year, to persons applying therefor, sets of uncirculated coins minted during the preceding year upon receipt of an amount equal to the face value of the coins included in each set and the charges described below. These sets will consist ordinarily of one of each of the coins, other than commemorative and proof coins, struck at each of the coinage mints during the preceding year. The Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe a fee for each set of uncirculated coins, such fee to be based, insofar as practical, upon the estimated direct and indirect cost to the Government of the special work involved in assembling, packaging, handling, arranging for delivery, etc., in supplying sets of uncirculated coins. Each person who applies for sets of uncirculated coins shall pay the postage or other transportation expenses incidental to their delivery and shall deliver to the Treasurer with the application an amount equal to the face value of the coins included in each set, the amount of the handling fee, and the amount of the postage or other transportation expenses incidental to their delivery. No more than eighty sets of uncirculated coins will be furnished for each order, subject to the right of the Treasurer to limit quantities to be furnished any one applicant in order to assure an equitable distribution of the available supply of the coins. The right is reserved to discontinue the sale of sets of uncirculated coins without notice. Further information relative to the distribution of sets of uncirculated coins may be obtained by addressing the Treasurer of the United States, Cash Division, Washington 25, D. C.



Chief, United States Secret Service

April 5, 1960

Director of the Mint

Alphonse J. Howak, 22 Lyman Avenue, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

We have received a letter dated March 24, 1960, a copy of which is attached, from an Alphonse J. Howak of 22 Lyman Avenue, Easthampton, Massachusetts, who claims that he has a 1960 "D" mint one-cent piece struck upon a ten-cent blank. The Denver Mint has stated to him that the piece was struck by accident, although his letter does not indicate whether the piece was submitted to them for examination. As you are aware, we take the position that we can make no verification as to the authenticity or composition of a so-called mint error without an examination of the piece. Further, the position of the Department is that any pieces coined of a metal or alloy other than the legal alloy for the denomination in question is not a legally issued coin of the United States, remains the property of the Government, and must be delivered to us for destruction.

Accordingly, it is requested that you take appropriate action to secure the delivery of this piece to this office for a determination as to its actual origin and composition and the disposition to be made of it.

Attachment.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

APR 11 1960

RECEIVED

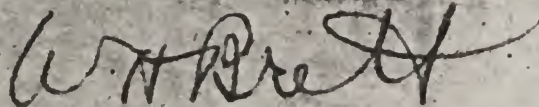


title remains in the Government. We are, therefore, requesting the United States Secret Service to take steps to obtain this piece from Mr. Nowak. A copy of our request is attached.

Your disregard of my instructions will undoubtedly embarrass our position in the event Mr. Nowak resists delivering the piece or takes legal action to obtain its return after delivering it.

Any further inquiries received concerning so-called "Mint mistakes" or any pieces purporting to be "Mint mistakes" submitted to you for examination in the future should be forwarded immediately to this office for examination and appropriate action.

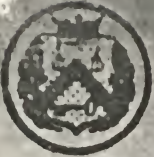
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. H. B. R. H.', written in a cursive style.

Director of the Mint.

Enclosure.





# TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

April 5, 1960

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

RECEIVED

APR 11 1960

Mrs. Alma K. Schneider  
Superintendent  
United States Mint  
Colfax & Delaware Streets  
Denver 4, Colorado

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT  
U. S. MINT

Dear Mrs. Schneider:

Attached is a copy of a letter which we have received from Mr. Alphonse J. Nowak of Easthampton, Massachusetts, concerning what purports to be a one cent piece struck on a ten cent planchet.

You will note that he quotes a letter from you and considers that he has received official confirmation from you that this piece was struck by you. The statement made in your letter to him is in direct contravention of my instructions of December 3, 1954 to all Mints and Assay Offices, in which you were advised as to the wording of a paragraph to be included in a letter to a person making an inquiry concerning a purported Mint mis-strike, and were told to forward any such pieces to this office for examination. The paragraph to be used is as follows:

"If you should care to forward the coin to this office it will be referred to our technical staff and that of the Director of the Mint for examination. However, all domestic coins which do not meet the prescribed legal standards of the denomination they represent must be removed from circulation when they come to the attention of this Department, as must any counterfeit coins. Therefore, if the piece in question is either a misstruck coin or a counterfeit, it will not be returned to you."

The letter from Mr. Nowak does not indicate whether this piece was actually submitted to your office for examination. It is our opinion that without such an examination it would be impossible to determine whether the piece was actually minted in your institution or whether it was a forgery. You may not be aware of the fact that there is an extensive market at present in altered, plated, and counterfeit coins purporting to be mint errors, which we and the Secret Service are endeavoring to stamp out.

As was pointed out in my letter of December 3, 1954, pieces such as Mr. Nowak believes he has are not legal coins of the United States and



April 12, 1960

Mr. Wm. H. Brett  
Director of the Mint  
Treasury Department  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brett:

The secretary who handles the hundreds of coin letters we receive each month always uses the unsigned form letter of information suggested by your office.

Unfortunately she appended that comment at the end in reply to Mr. Neunk's letter.

We are very sorry and well understand that it should not have been written. It has never happened before and will not again.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent

AKS:aw

Copies: AKS files  
Chron. file



March 24, 1960

Treasury Department  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to notify you that I have in my possession a 1960 "D" Mint penny coined of silver alloy or material used in making dimes, (ten cent pieces) I found it in a Federal roll of brand new 1960 pennies. I have written to the Denver Mint inquiring if there were others coined similar, or was this coined by accident. To-day I have received a answer from the Denver Mint.

Quote:-

REMARKS: "The 1960 silver "D" Lincoln cent which you inquire about in your letter was unquestionably struck by accident. This occurs very rarely, but occasionally, due to the fact that coins are struck in such great volume, a defective one finds itself into circulation." Unquote. So therefore gentlemen I wish to go on record; and also on your record; that I have a legal 1960 silver "D" Mint Lincoln penny.

Also in other words I have a "Modern up-to-date-Rarity". You'll find enclosed a Airmail envelope, self-addressed, and fully stamped. I would certainly appreciate your comments and reply.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Alphonse J. Nowak

Alphonse J. Nowak  
22 Lyman Avenue  
Easthampton, Mass.



C O P Y

March 16, 1961

Dear Sir,

I have in my possession a 1960 "D" Mint penny composed of silver alloy; by that, I mean it is made out of material used in making ten cent pieces. I found it in a roll of brand new 1960's pennies. I have every reason to believe it was rolled at the Mint. What I would like to know is that did the Mint coin some of these type deliberately or was this coined by accident. I'd appreciate your comment and reply.

You'll find enclosed a self-address air-mail envelope all ready with stamps.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Alphonse J. Nowak  
22 Lyman Avenue  
Easthampton, Mass.

C O P Y



Office of  
Director of the Mint

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1954

Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Superintendent, United States Mint, San Francisco, California  
Superintendent, United States Mint, Denver, Colorado  
Superintendent, United States Assay Office, New York, New York  
Assayer in Charge, United States Assay Office, Seattle, Washington

Dear Sir:

On several occasions recently misstruck coins have been referred to this office or to field offices by persons who have obtained them in various ways. For the guidance of the field offices in handling these matters, I wish to state that pieces which have been misstruck, that is, coins struck on the wrong blanks or on blanks that are too large or too small to meet the standards, are subject to recovery by the Government as property of the United States, title to which has never left the Government, and when submitted to us, cannot be returned. These are not coins authorized by the Congress and no coins other than those specifically so authorized may be lawfully issued.

As a matter of policy, it has been determined that a holder in due course of such a piece may be given its face value. Such pieces are to be treated as uncurrent coin in the same manner as when faulty pieces are returned from the banks. The determination as to value at which they may have left the mint is made with reference to the dies with which they were struck.

We have made no attempt to roundup pieces which have gotten out of the mint and have turned up in collections. This policy has been adopted since we do not wish to take any position that would impede the free circulation of the coins and currency of the United States and, since pieces such as this have apparently gone into circulation through a fault in the mint inspection procedure, we do not feel that we should make an effort to recover them. However, when a misstruck piece is sent in to a mint institution or to this office it cannot be returned since it is not a legally issued coin. Any piece which is forwarded to a mint institution should be sent to this office for examination.

If any inquiries are received at field institutions in regard to counterfeit, misstruck, or altered coins (other than those which have been altered for use as another denomination as set forth in



Part 100 of the Code of Federal Regulations for which special redemption procedures are in effect) the following paragraph should be included in the letter to the person making the inquiry:

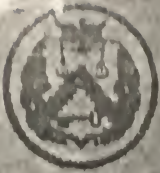
"If you should care to forward the coin to this office it will be referred to our technical staff and that of the Director of the Mint for examination. However, all domestic coins which do not meet the prescribed legal standards of the denomination they represent must be removed from circulation when they come to the attention of this Department, as must any counterfeit coins. Therefore, if the piece in question is either a misstruck coin or a counterfeit, it will not be returned to you."

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. H. BRETT

Director of the Mint

C  
O  
P  
Y



OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

April 25, 1960

Mrs. Alma K. Schneider  
Superintendent  
United States Mint  
Colfax & Delaware Streets  
Denver 4, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Schneider:

Your letter of April 12, 1960 explaining that the statement in response to an inquiry from Alphonse J. Nowak of Easthampton, Massachusetts was in error and that such an incident will not again occur, has been received.

In my letter of April 5, 1960 I quoted from a letter of December 3, 1954 to all Mints and Assay Offices. The last sentence of the paragraph quoted should, in the future, be amended to read as follows:

~~"Therefore, if the piece in question is either a counterfeit or otherwise in contravention of the law, it will not be returned to you."~~

Very truly yours,

Director of the Mint.

ADDISON
MORAHAN
MENNING
ALLAUGHIN
LAIL
DIRECTORS BUREAU FILE
ORIGINAL TO:
COPY TO:



RECEIVED

JUN 1 1959

RECEIVED BY  
SUPERINTENDENT  
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

May 29, 1959.

Mrs. A. Johnston,  
414 Bickley Place,  
Chester, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mrs. Johnston:

The Treasurer of the United States has asked that we reply to your letter of May 11th about securing rolls of the 1959 cent, Denver issue.

We feel that perhaps you may have misinterpreted information you received from the Denver Mint and hope that the enclosed data sheet will clarify the matter.

The Government does not sell rolls of coins to collectors. As you will note, coins are not disbursed directly to the public but are paid out through the banks, to meet the needs of business. The only way by which you could secure specimens of the 1959 Denver cent through Treasury sources would be by ordering a set of uncirculated coins from the Treasurer of the United States sometime during the first three months of 1960, the period when they are sold. These sets contain two coins of each denomination manufactured at the Mints during 1959 and will include Denver cents.

We are sorry that it is not possible to fill your request here. However, it is expected that shipments of Denver cents will be going into the Middle Atlantic States later in the summer and you may be able to secure your supply from your local bank or coin dealer.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. H. HERTZ

Director of the Mint.

Enclosure.

E. Hayden

cc: Denver

JUN 1 1959

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT  
U. S. MINT AT DENVER



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

President Eisenhower recently approved the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson for the minting of a new reverse for the one-cent piece as a feature of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial observance this year. The familiar Victor D. Brenner portrait of President Lincoln on the obverse will remain unchanged.

Production began January 2nd at both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. Distribution will be in the usual manner, through the Federal Reserve banks and branches to the commercial banks. No definite release date was set but the object is to have an initial supply in the hands of the public throughout the Nation by Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th.



The reverse design, pictured above, was selected from several prepared by Philadelphia Mint artists and is the work of Frank Gasparro. His initials - FG - appear to the right of the Lincoln Memorial, near the base.

The change is a permanent one and will remain in effect for the next twenty-five years unless Congress decides otherwise. No coins of the old design were manufactured after December 31, 1958.

Neither the Mints nor the Treasury Department in Washington will disburse supplies of the coins to individuals. As the demands of business dictate, the new cents will make their appearance in quantity throughout the country. The changed design will be included in the proof coin sets sold at the Philadelphia Mint this year and in subsequent years, and in the uncirculated coin sets sold by the Treasurer of the United States, Cash Division, Washington 25, D. C., commencing in 1960.



RECEIVED

JUN 1 1959

U. S. MINT AT DENVER

COPY

414 Bickley Place  
Chester, Penna.  
11 May 1959.

Treasurer of the United States  
Treasury Department  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Madam:

I have been advised by the U. S. Mint in Denver  
that I must write this office for a 1959 Denver issue of  
the new penny. I am interested only in about four rolls.  
Please to send me the necessary details.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. A. Johnston  
414 Bickley Place  
Chester, Pa.

COPY

May 21, 1959

Mr. Thomas W. Miller  
National Committeeman  
The American Legion  
P. O. Box 1786  
Reno, Nevada

Dear Tom:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of May 13. I enjoyed the conversation I had with you in Indianapolis.

Unfortunately, we have no Carson City coins in stock at this Mint. About ten years ago the San Francisco Mint had several bags of Carson City dollars which they were holding under the direct orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. Since that Mint's coinage has now been discontinued, I should imagine that the dollars were disposed of some time ago.

Several years ago it was discovered that some of the new silver dollars coming from the Philadelphia Mint had been made in Carson City, although the bags in which they were stored did not show such mintage. What apparently happened was that the cloth in many of the bags had disintegrated during the course of long storage in Philadelphia. Many of the sacks broke open and it was a sizeable project to re-count and re-bag them. In the process, I am told, many new dollars of different years and even different Mints were commingled. It is therefore possible that bags of new silver dollars from Philadelphia may, from time to time, contain some Carson City dollars.

Since this is the year of the Colorado Centennial during which we are celebrating the discovery of gold in Colorado and the "Rush to the Rockies," it is embarrassing to confess (privately) that the Denver Mint has no new Denver dollars. Our supply was exhausted several years ago. From time to time we receive silver dollars from back east which we do not open, but re-ship to western Federal Reserve banks as orders are received. You may be sure, however, that I shall not neglect any opportunity to procure coins for you.

I look forward to seeing you in Denver one of these days. I hope you will get in touch with me either at the Legion or at the Mint.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL M. REDDISH, Asst. Supt.  
(Commander, Denver Post #1)



May 21, 1959

Mr. Harold A. Cummins  
The Pure Oil Building  
35 East Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Harold:

I didn't forget your inquiry about an 1895 silver dollar. There are, of course, no such dollars of Denver mintage since our plant was not open for coinage until 1906.

Official Mint reports show that the following silver dollars were made in 1895:

San Francisco Mint	-	\$ 400,000.00
New Orleans Mint	-	450,000.00
Philadelphia Mint	-	<u>12,880.00</u>
Total	-	\$ 862,880.00

We have none of these dollars at the Denver Mint and so far as I know, none could be obtained except from a coin dealer or coin collector. Undoubtedly these coins are at a premium because of the relatively small number made. If you should be unable to obtain one, please let me know and I shall make further inquiries outside the Mint.

We hope it will not be too long before you visit the world's largest Post of The American Legion. We shall be happy to welcome you.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL M. WEDDISH  
Assistant Superintendent  
(Commander, Denver Post #1)

MMR:h1

May 21, 1959

Mr. W. A. Campbell  
Box 4041  
Oklahoma City 9, Oklahoma

Dear fellow Legionnaire:

My wife, Agnes, tells me that while at Indianapolis she discovered that you had not yet enjoyed the pleasure of possessing one of the new Lincoln Memorial one-cent pieces. As a scout for the Denver delegation it was her duty, of course, to report such an occurrence to me.

I am sure you are one of those fine Oklahomans who have been supporting Denver's bid for the National American Legion Convention in Denver in 1961. It is therefore a privilege and a pleasure for me to send you one of these coins with my compliments.

These coins will not be rare but we want to be sure that you have one right away.

Sincerely,

MARSHALL M. REDDISH  
Assistant Superintendent  
(Commander, Denver Post #1)

MME:h1  
Enc.



FOR SUNDAY MORNING RELEASE, DECEMBER 21, 1958

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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### THE WHITE HOUSE

President Eisenhower approved today the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson for the minting of a new reverse side of the one-cent Lincoln coin as a feature of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial observance. Production of the changed coin will begin January second.

In recommending the change on the Lincoln cent, the Secretary of the Treasury and Department officials have been working with the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, of which Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky is Chairman.

The portrait of Lincoln (by Victor D. Brenner) on the face of the cent will remain unchanged. The new reverse will portray the Lincoln Memorial, as viewed from the front of the entrance. Above the Memorial is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum", and above this, following the curve of the border, the words, "United States of America;" below the Memorial, also following the curve, will appear the denomination "One Cent". These inscriptions are required by law to appear on United States coins.

The new permanent design was done by Frank Gasparro of the Philadelphia Mint, and selected by Secretary Anderson and the Director of the Mint W. H. Brett.

Both Philadelphia and Denver Mints, which will begin production of the changed coin early in January, will have a supply for distribution on Lincoln's Birthday, February twelfth.

More than 25 billion Lincoln cents of the present design have been minted since its adoption in 1909.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

December 24, 1958

Superintendent, United States Mint, Denver, Colorado  
Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Madam:

Enclosed is a copy of the press release issued by the White House concerning the change in design of the one-cent piece.

While we are hopeful that the stock of 1958 one-cent pieces will have been exhausted at both of your institutions by February 12, so that the new design can be distributed in the normal course, we may have to work out a shipping schedule covering all of the Federal Reserve Banks with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Undoubtedly you will receive many requests for the new coins, and you may be asked for information concerning the first coins struck. I do not wish any publicity concerning, or photographs of, the first striking of this design, and first runs must not be segregated or distinguished in any way. You will, of course, inform all inquirers that none of these coins will be available from the mints, and that distribution is only through the Federal Reserve Banks. When shipments are made, you will exercise the utmost discretion as to their destination, in order to avoid a repetition of the incidents regarding the 1955 five-cent pieces.

Yours very truly,

Director of the Mint

Enclosure





Treasury Department  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT  
Washington 25, D. C.

Proof coins are struck only at the Philadelphia Mint, and during the calendar year indicated by the date on the coins. They are sold only in sets. A set contains one each - half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, five-cent and one-cent piece (five coins). The price, \$2. 10 per set - which includes postage and insurance - is the same whether the coins are purchased at the mint or shipped by mail or express to any point within the United States.

For individual collectors, orders will be accepted in either 1-set (\$2. 10) or 2-set (\$4. 20) packages. All requests for more than two sets must be in lots of 5 sets (\$10. 50); 10 sets (\$21. 00); 50 sets (\$105. 00), or 100 sets (\$210. 00).

PRICE AND TERMS - AS STATED ABOVE - ARE  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Orders should be mailed direct to the Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia 30, Pennsylvania, and should be accompanied by remittance in full in the form of a U. S. postal money order, certified personal check, or bank cashier's check - made payable to the Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL CHECKS THAT ARE NOT CERTIFIED,  
AND/OR REMITTANCE IN INCORRECT AMOUNT  
OR FORM, AS SPECIFIED, WILL BE RETURNED  
FOR ADJUSTMENT. PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH.

Acceptance of all orders is contingent upon the Mint's ability to meet the unpredictable demand. If the quantity of orders received exceeds the ability to produce, the policy of shipping limited quantities on large orders and favoring the individual collector on small orders will be resumed. The Mint does not maintain a mailing list, and accordingly can give no notice of change of policy.

The minting of proof coins was discontinued during the period 1943-49, inclusive. No proofs of the commemorative issues are made. Stocks of proof coins for prior years are exhausted.

Silver dollars have not been coined since 1935 and the large supply on hand indicates no prospect for additional coinage of this denomination in the foreseeable future. Only those coins currently being manufactured for circulation are included in the proof sets.

Philadelphia is the only Mint to have made coins in proof condition.

X

<u>Denomination Class</u>	<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Back</u>
\$ 1 Silver Certificate	Washington	Obverse and Reverse of Great Seal of U. S.
\$ 5 Silver Certificate	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
\$ 10 Silver Certificate	Hamilton	U. S. Treasury Building
\$ 2 U. S. Note	Jefferson	Monticello
\$ 5 U. S. Note	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
\$ 1 Federal Reserve Note	Washington	Obverse and Reverse of Great Seal of U. S.
\$ 5 Federal Reserve Note	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
\$ 10 Federal Reserve Note	Hamilton	U. S. Treasury Building
\$ 20 Federal Reserve Note	Jackson	White House
\$ 50 Federal Reserve Note	Grant	U. S. Capitol
\$ 100 Federal Reserve Note	Franklin	Independence Hall
\$ 500 Federal Reserve Note	McKinley	Ornate Five Hundred

<u>Denomination Class</u>	<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Back</u>
\$ 1,000 Federal Reserve Note	Cleveland	Ornate One Thousand
\$ 5,000 Federal Reserve Note	Madison	Ornate Five Thousand
\$ 10,000 Federal Reserve Note	Chase	Ornate Ten Thousand
\$ 100,000 Gold Certificate	Wilson	Ornate One Hundred Thousand

✓ The \$100,000 denomination is a gold certificate issued only to Federal Reserve Banks. It does not enter into circulation.



Mos. Jurymen - Returning To Jurymen Regarding Bonds, etc

